密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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CHICAGO MAN APPOINTED TARIFF DELEGATE

ACCORDING to a radio dispatch received by *The China Press* last week, President Coolidge has appointed Mr. Silas Hardy Strawn of Chicago to head the American delegation to the Special Conference which is to meet in Shanghai this fall for the purpose of revising China's customs duties and for carrying out other provisions of the Washington Conference which are covered in the so-called Nine Power Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff. Mr. Strawn is a lawyer and a native of the state of Illinois. He was appointed by the President last year as a special United States Attorney to investigate the oil lease scandal which involved the Secretary of the Interior of the President's Cabinet, but his nomination was rejected by the United States Senate. Mr. Strawn is a member of the law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw one of the best known legal partnerships in the middle western section of the United States. He has served as counsel for the Chicago and Alton Railway, is a director of the First National Bank of Chicago and chairman of the board of directors of Montgomery, Ward and Company, the large mail-order house which formerly had branches in Shanghai and in Japan. Among his other important business connections are president of the Matthiessen and Hegelar Zinc Company, director of the Wahl Company, and the Hurley Machine Company, general counsel for the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and solicitor for the Michigan Central Railroad. He is a member of the American Bar Association and has been president of the Illinois Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. Mr. John Barton Payne who was formerly law partner with Mr. Strawn was a member of former-president Wilson's Cabinet, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and also served as director-general of railroads when they were under government control. Mr. Payne was appointed by President Harding as chairman of the American Red Cross and a member of the commission to negotiate a treaty of recognition with Mexico in 1923.

THE appointment of a man of Mr. Strawn's qualifications and broad experience in both law and large business affairs, gives some indication of the importance which President Coolidge attaches to the Special Conference which has been commissioned to carry out one of the most important actions of the Washington Conference in respect to the Chinese Republic. The importance which the President attaches to the Special Conference is also shown in his designation of Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, to also act

as a member of the American Delegation. Mr. MacMurray, prior to his appointment to the ministership at Peking, was chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State and during the Washington Conference served as chief technical expert on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. He also served as American observer along with Sir John Jordan, British expert at the negotiations between China and Japan in connection with the rendition of the Kiachow Area and Japanese special interests in Shantung to China.

THE work of the Special Conference which, according to latest reports, is to meet in Shanghai in October, is outlined in Articles II and III of the Nine-Power Customs Treaty signed at Washington on February 6, 1922 which read as follows:

"Article II—Immediate steps shall be taken, through a Special Conference, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and for the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII of the Treaty of September 5, 1902, between Great Britain and China, in Articles IV and V of the Treaty of October 8 between the United States and China, and in Article I of the Supplementary Treaty of October 8, 1903, between Japan and China, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided for in those articles.

"The Special Conference shall be composed of representatives of the Signatory Powers, and of such other Powers as may desire to participate and may adhere to the present Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, in sufficient time to allow their representatives to take part. It shall meet in China within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, on a day and at a place to be designated by the Chinese Government.

"Article III—The Special Conference provided for in Article II shall consider the interin provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of likin and the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in the articles of the treaties mentioned in Article II; and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

"The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2 ½ percentum *ad valorem* provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the Special Conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 percentum *ad valorem*."

IN addition to the duties of the Special Conference in revising China's customs tariff, this meeting was also commissioned by the Washington Conference, through the passage of a Resolution, to "formulate for the approval of the Powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of a *Board of Reference for Far Eastern Questions*." This resolution reads as follows:

"The representatives of the Powers assembled at the Present Conference at Washington, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

"Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of Articles III and V of the Treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity;

"Resolve that there shall be established in China a Board of Reference to which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid articles may be referred for investigation and report."

ASIDE from the general treaty relating to principles and policies respecting China in which the Powers guarantee the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, the Nine-Power Customs Treaty, constituted the most important action of the Washington Conference from the standpoint of the future of the Chinese Republic. Its importance is based upon the fact that the treaty provides the machinery whereby China ultimately may regain tariff autonomy. To quote from Article IV of this Treaty:

"Following the immediate revision of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China, mentioned in Article I, there shall be a futher revision thereof to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the aforesaid immediate revision, in order to ensure that the customs duties shall correspond to the *ad valorem* rates fixed by the Special Conference provided for in Article II.

"Following this further revision there shall be, for the same purpose, periodical revisions of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China every seven years, in lieu of the decennial revision authorized by existing treaties with China."

China's First Ice Cream Plant

China's first real ice cream plant is thoroughly cosmopolitan, for it is owned by a Chinese firm, is on British soil (being at Hong Kong) and uses exclusively American machinery and equipment.

The proprietors of the plant are the On Lok Yuen Company, of which Mr. Cheung Kat Shing is the manager. He spent several weeks in the United States visiting and inspecting ice cream making plants before making his purchases of equipment for his plants.

The entire erection and installation of the machinery was accomplished with Chinese labor, and equals, if not exceeds, many American and European plants in workmanship, neatness and simplicity.

The entire outfit was made by the Creamery Package Company. It includes two 200 gallon Progress ice cream mixing and storage vats, a 400 gallon Progress storage vat, two 50- quart Progress brine freezers, a 90 gallon homogenizer, a large Disbrow combined churn and worker, as well as a Progress cooler, Progress milk pump and all necessary ice cream cans, tubs, brick cabinets and moulds.

Although dairy cows are rapidly being introduced in China, it is practically impossible to obtain milk or cream in commerical quantities, but this involves no great hardship on the On Lok Yuen Company as the homogenizer enables them to restore imported skim milk powder and canned sweet butter to sweet cream of excellent quality.

The On Lok Yuen Company are also confectioners and their store is thoroughly attractive and up-to-date. Goods are neatly displayed and in a way to attract the eye. While their business is largely with the British colony, and other foreign residents of Hong Kong, a growing business is coming from the Chinese themselves.

Hong Kong and China are becoming increasingly larger markets for American dairy products. Imports of butter alone amount to about 4,000,000 pounds annually, and cheese powderd and condensed milk are also bought in large quantities.

STUDENTS A HOPE AND A DANGER

MR. Charles Daily contributed an article to the *Review* last week on the subject of the effect of Bolshevik propaganda on the students of China and in the course of the article quoted an American returned student in Peking as saying, "I blush for what my country seems to be coming to and what the reward will be when these students reach maturity and begin to assume control of the political, business and economic destinies of China." Mr. Dailey then explained that "at the time the student was speaking to me colleges and universities in the United States were preparing to hold commencement exercises and degrees were being handed to Chinese in considerable numbers; at the same time also the Minister of Education of China had resigned because of the demands of the students, several mission schools either were closed or seriously impaired by strikes, and one large school—this one a women's school—the Director was locked out by the self-governing body of students, who insisted on saying how the school should be run and what subjects might be omitted from a normal school course

MR. Dailey's story constituted a most interesting and enlightening account of the demoralization which has taken place in the schools all over China, largely as a result of Bolshevik propaganda which has filled the minds of the youth of the country with ideas of a Chinese millennium which would result if the present order could be overturned. There can't be much questioning of the charge that propaganda originating either in Moscow or in the Soviet Embassy in Peking has been responsible for much of this rebellion. According to Mr. Daily, several of the professors in the National University in Peking are openly accused with having received $200,000 of Soviet Russian money for propaganda purposes and it was only a few months ago that Dr. Ma Soo, for many years representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the United States, openly charged the Bolshevik Ambassdor in Peking with subsidizing groups of professors and students in practically every Chinese school in the country. The fact that the Soviet has for three or four years been paying the traveling expenses of Chinese students to attend special colleges created for the purpose of teaching the doctrine of unrest located in Moscow, is also known. Then if further proof is needed, it was supplied a few weeks ago when the Shanghai police raided one of the radical universities in this city and discovered immense quantities of literature which undoubtedly had its inspiration in the land of the Soviet.

WHEN the student movement first began in China a few years ago it constituted a fine example of self-sacrificing patriotism designed to arouse the Chinese people against aggressions from without and official corruption within. The whole civilized world hailed this movement as the hope of China; as an indication of the awakening of the Chinese people from a lethargy which had bound them to the past for decades and centuries. But now the thing has gotten out of hand. Instead of working for the rehabilitation of the Republic, the student movement has come under the direction of self-seeking leaders or subsidized bullies, who sway it one way or another to suit their private ends. One day the movement is directed against the foreign missionaries. Another day it is directed against Christianity and colleges and universities maintained in China by Christian organizations and individuals in other lands who are interested purely in the welfare of the Chinese people. Another day the students are directing their propaganda against their own professors and driving them out of the land or into foreign concessions and taking over control of the schools themselves, eliminating difficult courses and running the institutions to suit themselves. On some occasions the students become the tools of the militarists and assist in the further disorganization of the country and on other occasions they help the militarists maintain their positions by raising false alarms of foreign "aggression," and imperialism on the part of the Powers when the worst form of imperlism affecting China is that practiced by the militarists themselves.

AS Mr. Dailey suggested in his article, the question may well be asked, What is China coming to when these young men and women reach maturity and begin to assume control of the political, business and economic destinies of the Chinese Republic? No nation can become great without discipline. The character of a nation is nothing but the multiplied characters of its citizens. There is no royal road to learning. And there is no royal roal to success for the individual or the nation except through hard work and study. By throwing overboard the experiences of the men who made China great in the past and adopting the untried doctrines of a foreign nation which has itself failed miserably in achieving either greatness for itself or happiness for its citizens, the students of China are treading on dangerous ground. They are throwing away the work of the real patriots of China who labored long and sincerely to make the Republic possible. They are destroying the work of the great educators who brought the new learning to China, the learning and experience which has made other nations great. And finally they are paving the way for China to either completely lose her independence or worse, they are paving the way for the coming of a form of autocracy in China which may have the effect of stifling democratic development for a quarter of a century.

Powerful Radio Transmitter for Japan

The radio transmitter that has been ordered from the International General Electric Company by the Japanese government dwarfs the usual powerful radio station familiar to the broadcast listener. The set, ordered through Mitsui & Co., puts 80 kilowatts of energy into the antenna—the majority of American broadcasting stations use one-half or one kilowatt, and the most powerful use only five kilowatts.

This vacuum tube transmitter is not intended for broadcasting, however, but for telegraphic communication between naval stations of Japan. It operates between frequencies of 10,000 and 43,000 cycles, with maximum efficiency at 24,000 cycles, or on a wave length of 12,500 meters. It will be possible to send upward to 100 words per minute, and the keying may be done at a point remote from the transmitter.

An 80-kilowatt vacuum tube transmitter is as powerful as a 300-kilowatt arc transmitter, is more economical in operation costs, easier to use, and does not produce the "mushing" of arc sets, which interferes so much with broadcast programs.

33-003

Soviet Red Bear Shows His Teeth

BY CHARLES DAILEY

TO what extent China's Christian Marshal is listening to Russian counsel in the evacuation of Peking probably never can be proved. But one thing is certain, and that is that as Feng Yu-hsiang began to yield Peking in favor of the Manchurian Tiger, Chang Tso-lin, the Soviet Ambassador in Peking, M. Karakhan, began to get busy with his typewriter and to pound out notes to the Peking government relative to the conduct of affairs in the Chinese Eastern railway zone by the military and political agents of Chang Tso-lin. So long as the Christian soldier retained control of Peking the Russian Reds brought no pressure to bear upon Tuan Chi-jui and the rest of the provisional government. But once the screws began working to drive Feng Yu-hsiang out of the capital and into the wilds of Inner Mongolia and Chang Tso-lin began to assert his domination of Peking, then it was that the Russian Red Bear showed his teeth.

Without attempting to read the Chinese mind, which is an admitted impossibility, one cannot but feel that the voluntary withdrawal of Feng Yu-hsiang into the Northwest is due rather to an understanding with the Soviet government rather than because of a *modus vivendi* reached with Chang Tso-lin. It cost Feng Yu-hsiang in a political way quite a tidy portion to seize Peking in the manner he did and to hold it since last October 23. Likewise it cost Chang Tso-lin enormous sums of money and military dispositions not wholly to his liking to draw a great semi-circle about the Christian Marshal in order to edge him out of Peking. Nevertheless one cannot accept as a full truth the stories that are being put out that Chang and Feng have reached an agreement for the joint control of Peking, for joint support of the provisional government and for joint division of the spoils. One cannot accept it for the simple reason that Chang Tso-lin is not built that way. He is the autocrat of China; a Czar who out-czars any of the Romanoffs. Chang Tso-lin divides with no one; he pays his employees, and pays them well, but accepts no partner.

The Christian Marshal is a younger man than Chang Tso-lin and he is ambitious. That he should so meekly accept the steady squeezing-out by Chang Tso-lin is not in line with his previous conduct. If Feng Yu-hsiang quits it is because he sees a bigger stake through an alliance to the North of him, even if that ally be neither Christian nor democratic. Mongolia is in the grip of the Soviet; at the moment it is lost to China. The Mongol republic has an ambassador sitting as a delegate in the Soviet Congress now being held in Moscow. It is going to be an extremely delicate if not impossible task to try to colonize the Inner Mongolian areas of Chahar and Suiyuan without the co-operation of the Mongolian government and its only and natural ally, the Soviet government. By such an alliance Feng Yu-hsiang has much to gain.

Soviet Willing to Aid Feng

The hitch in the Sino-Russian negotiations and the aggressive attitude of the Soviet government with reference to the conduct of affairs in the Chinese Eastern railway zone indicate that the Soviet government is willing to aid the Christian Marshal. Feng Yu-hsiang has but of form a *liason* with the radical faction of the Kuomingtang to insure open and active Soviet support and thus put an iron ring on three sides of Chang Tso-lin, and in which event the possession of Peking would be a handicap rather than an asset to the Manchurian warlord—except only, and here is where the danger lies, that the foreign treaty powers, seeing the danger of the renunciation of the "unequal" treaties which the Kuomintang so loudly denounces and the Soviet echoes on every occasion, these same foreign powers, in order to save the treaties, may be compelled to line up even more openly than at present with the Peking government about to be controlled by Chang Tso-lin.

Already the wires are being laid for such a *liason*. Only a week or so ago the Kuomintang leader, General Li Lieh-chun, journeyed up to Kalgan, the stronghold of the Christian Marshal, and there launched a boom for Feng Yu-hsiang as the logical successor of Sun Yat-sen as the head of the Kuomintang. The address was delivered to the Monglian and Nanchurian League, and the very existence of such a league shows how the tide is setting. A news agency owned by Fartsan Sung, one of Feng Yu-hsiang's most intimate friends, carried an English translation of a summary of Gen. Li's remarks and therefore may be accepted as authentic. It was published in nearly all the newspapers of North China on the morning of May 19.

Gen. Li sketched the history of China down to the days of the Emperor Chin Shih-huang, when the people were oppressed, books were burned and scholars put to death, causing the people to be alienated from the Emperor. Then followed long years of tyranny, through the Han and down to the Ching dynasty.

"After Tao Kuang of Ching the foreigners came and the people were oppressed still more cruelly," Gen. Li went on. "Then the wise of the country, seeing the pressing need of a well-managed government, tried hard to obtain reforms and improvement in national politics. Then come Sun Yat-Sen."

The speaker next sketched the fourteen years of the effort to set up a republic, but asserted that the leaders are still following the old practices. "They take the nation as their own private property and carry out any disposal they like."

"But under the Central government there are many places where better control is kept. Here in Kalgan you have Marshal Feng over you, who is considered as the model military officer, unlike those so-called militarists. For he is one who can carry out the real policy of the late Dr. Sun, and he is one who can be called the model leader of the people. Of course, he is the one who would take charge of administration, but he should still be helped by you, for officers are but servants and the people are masters."

Alliance Foreshadowed

There you have it laid down at the very time the various factions of the Kuomintang are squabbling among themselves down in Canton as to who shall assume the toga of the Generallissimo. This was addressed to the Mongolian and other residents of Kalgan and is generally regarded as paving the way for an alliance between the Kuomintang and the followers of Feng Yu-hsiang. Such an alliance is counted upon to bring the Mongolians into the combination, and with them, of course, the support and sympathy of the Soviet Russians. Already the latter, through Borodin and other agents, have organized the labor and certain other elements of the Kuomintang in favor of Bolshevism, and if Feng Yu-hsiang should cast his lot with them, then for the first time the Kuomintang would be able to link up a large section of the country.

It goes without saying that such an alliance would cause a break between Chang Tso-lin and Soviet Russia; would cause the Christian Marshal to be cashiered under the mandate referred to in the article in the *Review* of May 16; would bring the foreign treaty powers openly on the side of Chang Tso-lin and would split China right down the middle from Northwest to Southeast. On top of this the Bolshevized student bodies in various large cities would join in the cry of anti-imperialism and they would profit by the enforced leap of the foreign treaty powers into the lap of the Manchurian warlord.

And with this prospect in view it is not surprising to see the Soviet Ambassador Karakhan take the leadership in forcing the break with Chang Tso-lin. This in fact he already has done within the week. Nothing would suit the Soviet government better than to compel Chang Tso-lin to take the initiative in the matter, thus making it the easier for the Bolshevists to line up openly with Feng Yu-hsiang. Much of what is happening, and what is about to happen, explains why the Christian Marshal so calmly gave up the idea of retaining his grip on Peking and withdrawing his troops in the direction of Kalgan, although of course retaining a certain number of troops in and about Peking until the actual break comes.

Comrade Karakhan, although socially ignored by the other diplomats of Peking and regarded as not in their class, is not the fool that some of these diplomats would make him out to be. He is serving his country faithfully and doing all he can to increase the opposition in China to the treaties by which certain foreign powers enjoy extraterritoriality, have concessions and adminsiter the customs and other revenues. He is steadily widening his influence among the student class and is even getting a strong foothold in the strictly American-aided Ching Hua college. There was not even a protest, beyond a complaint to the Trustees, when Karakhan was invited by President Tsao to address the students there and to plant in their minds further seeds of Bolshevism. Since then the able champion of Communism has entertained those of the faculty of Chinghua who would accept his hospitality at the Russian Embassy; not once but twice; and the hospitality has been returned.

Karakhan feels deeply his isolation by the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, of which he is the dean by virtue of rank; he feels the social slight of the nationals of these "imperialistic" powers. Unruffled by this, he goes right on with his work of forcing what now calls itself the Peking government into a direct affiliation with the so-called capitalistic power and at the same time lines up the other factions in China in opposition to this. If he succeeds in getting Feng Yu-hsiang over to his side, and can deliver the Kuomingtang

and the Young Mongol party to him, then the Pekin government will be put into a delication with reference to the "unequal" treaties, which term by constant repetition has become an accepted designation.

So Comrade Karakhan is preparing the way for the inevitable break with Chang Tso-lin, with whom, when he first tried to court him, a separate treaty was negotiated. The Red government has now come into the joint management with China of the Chinese Eastern railway. All "White" Russians and all Chinese not distictly favorable or submissive to the Reds are being removed. This done, and the way paved for the winning over of Feng Yu-hsiang, who already has lost considerable favor with the foreign powers, the Soviet Ambassador is beginning to irritate the Warlord of Manchuria. This article already is growing lengthy and it is therefore impossible to go into details, so a summary must suffice.

His first shot, which landed in the Foreign Office the very day the son of Chang Tso-lin came to Peking to arrange for the garrisoning of Fengtien troops as a sign that the Manchurian Tiger was taking hold, was a direct charge against the troops of Chang Tso-lin who are policing the long line of the Chinese Eastern railway through Manchuria. The principal point in this note was a charge that the military had mulcted the railway—the joint property of Russia and China—out of $12,000,000 by the sale for commercial use of traffic orders for military transportation, collecting the revenues from private shippers and pocketing them. This species of military graft is by no means new to China and is being practised to-day, quite openly, on the Peking-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow and other railways.

Other Charges Follow

The very next day came another note, alleging encroachment by Chinese local authorities in Manchuria upon the property of the railway. It charges, among other things, that the Chinese authorities under the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces and the Land Department of the Special Area have, "with the assistance of the military and police institutions, been systematically undertaking raids on the lands of the Chinese Eastern railway, threatening and forcing the leaseholders of the railway to pay rent not to the proper authorities but to the cash offices of the Land Department, destroying the experimental fields of the railway and in some instances seizing even station lands." The note in particular demands, besides other redress, prevention "of illegal acts of the Headquarters of the Railway Guard Troops at Harbin."

In a supplementary statement issued by the Soviet Embassy through its proaganda bureau, the *Rosta News Agency*, General Pao Kuei-ching, Director General of the railway, is attacked by name. The charge is made that while he never has assumed office the maintainence of his fat job is costing the railway a yearly sum of $200,000, which includes General Pao's salary. He is accused of various illegal acts undertaken "in favor of White Guardist monarchist elements," an act "which is reactionary and aimed not at the defense of the Chinese interests of the railway, but at the protection of reaction and to the detriment of the mentioned interests."

Plainly it is the intention of the Soviet Ambassador to try to put Chang Tso-lin in a hole. Since Japan, Great Britain, the United States, and especially France have interests in the Chinese Eastern railway through advances for equipment and for other purposes, it is easily to see how Chang Tso-lin also can be lined up as in league with the "capitalistic" powers and the way paved for the capitulation of the parlor Bolsheviks, the students and the Kuomingtang into the camp of Feng Yu-hsiang and at the same time forcing the four treaty powers to line up with Chang Tso-lin for the defense of all treaties negotiated by the Peking government. Already the Kuomingtang has got the statement in student mouths that these "imperialistic" powers have forced China into "odius" treaties, and the phonographic records of speeches by Sun Yat-sen, as wel as his written denunciations, are being freely circulated.

Clearly the retirement of Feng Yu-hsiang into the apparent oblivion of the sparsely-populated Northwest has been engineered by a cunning brain—a brain worthy of Karakhan, whom too many diplomats have belittled and underrated. Certainly he has not been driven out of Peking; it would have been a difficult task for Chang Tso-lin to have done this, even though in control of the seaports and arsenals. Feng Yu-hsiang keeps certain troops in Peking, but for all practical purposes it may be said that he has retired upon Kalgan.

Not "Too Proud to Fight"

For the moment the war cloud has passed. It is not that Feng Yu-hsiang is "too proud to fight" as one writer has put it; rather it is that the Christian Marshal has not completed his lineup. Should he elect to hoist the red banner Chang Tso-lin would have the fight of his life to hold his seemingly easily-won gains. The Soviet Russians have within the week, through their notes and other utterances, laid the eggs for the hatching of an isolation plot of Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria unless he yields to the Red demands. On the West, North and East he has a Russian frontier. To protect the railway he must of necessity maintain sufficient forces on these frontiers that make it impossible to send large armies in the direction of Peking without an understanding with Soviet Russia.

In other ways Chang Tso-lin is badly strung out with his forces. All the way from Manchuria to Shanghai he has large armies that he may retain his newly formed grip on Chihli, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu. He is not over popular in any of these provinces, and he has fallen heir in Shanghai to an opium scandal that smells to heaven. The presence of White Russians in his armies already has won him unpopularity with Chinese as well as causing a protest from Soviet Russia, which thought nothing of sending Red Russians to aid the Kuomingtang and will not hesitate to to send Red aid to Feng Yu-hsiang if in the interest of the Soviet. Chang Tso-lin is uneasy and courts the four principal treaty powers; Feng Yu-hsiang, still at the crisis of his career, is measuring his chances under a Red banner. And Karakhan smiles.

Peking May 23, 1925.

China Second Largest Hog Producing Country

The American hog bosses the world. He totals 68 millions in number out of a world total of 222 millions and thus forms 30% of the world's total, while the percentage in the years before the war was but about 23% of the world's total. In fact, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, our supply of this important food animal has made more rapid gains in recent years than in any other part of the world. Prior to the war the number of swine reported in China exceeded the number in the United States, those in China in 1914 being, according to the figures of our Department of Agriculture, 77 millions against 60 millions in the United States, but the latest available figures put the total number in China at only 45 millions, while our own total for 1924 is 65 millions. These latest figures indicate that our own supply of this important food animal has made a marked increase in recent years, while the number in other parts of the world has shown a fall off. In practically all of the countries of Europe the number of swine recorded showed a marked reduction during the war period, notably Germany, France and other countries actively participating in the war.

This big gain in our own stock of swine is undoubtedly due in large degree to the great advance in prices, which occurred during the war. The average farm value of swine in the United States according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture advanced from $5.50 per head in 1900 to $9.85 in 1913 and $22.00 per head in 1919.

China, as above suggested, is now the second swine-producing country of the world with a total at the latest date available of 45 millions and Brazil 16 millions, while the number in Argentina, a corn-producing country, is reported at less than two millions, most of the farm animals of that country being sheep and cattle.

The swine supply of Europe, in which continent the meat consumption is higher per capita than in most other parts of the world, decreased greatly during the war. The number in Germany dropped from 20 millions in 1913 to about 17 millions at the close of the war, those in France from 7 millions to about 5 millions, and the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries showed a slight increase. The number of swine reported in all the countries of the world, for which statistics are available, decreased from 259 millions in the pre-war period to 222 millions at the latest available date.

Practically all the world looks to the United States for its supply of pork products and our exports of that class of foodstuffs have exceeded a billion dollars in the dozen years since the beginning of the war, ranging from approximately $117,000,000 in 1913 to $443,000,000 in 1918, and approximately $219,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924.

"Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War"

BY H. F. MAC NAIR

DR. Tyler Dennett whose appointment as editor of the publications of the American Department of State has recently been announced, has just published a study[1] of international relations in the Far East in the closing years of the last and the early of the present century which no student of world politics and more especially of the Far Eastern Question can afford to overlook. The author describes his recent work as "A critical study of American policy in Eastern Asia in 1902-5, based primarily upon the private papers of Theodore Roosevelt." But it is in reality much more than a study of *American* policy in eastern Asia; it is a survey of world politics, European high diplomacy, Japanese plans for continental expansion, and the weakness of China, that are outlined by this careful student of international relations in the Far East. In his acknowledgements the author draws attention to the fact that his new study is a continuation of his earlier well-known work *Americans in Eastern Asia*. "The former book comprised an investigation of the development of American policy in China, Japan, and Korea down to 1900. This volume, with some limitations, carries the study down through the Roosevelt administration and concludes with the change in American policy which was revealed in the Knox neutralization plan for the Manchurian railways in 1909. This book, however, has a narrowed scope, for it aims to present in detail only the facts with reference to Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War and his policies toward Japan, Korea, and China." This later study is based primarily upon the private papers of the late President Roosevelt which have been deposited in the Library of Congress, but many other sources, both primary and secondary, have been drawn upon for confirmation of doubtful or disputed points.

Roosevelt und Europe's Balance of Power

It is, of course, impossible as well as undesirable to attempt to give a full account of the contents of so carefully worked out a piece of historical research as the one under discussion. An outline of a few of the main points touched upon may serve to encourage students of the Eastern Question to make as careful a study of the work as it deserves. The keynote of interpretation of President Roosevelt's intervention in the affairs of Europe and in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5 is to be found, according to Dr. Dennett, in a remark of that statesman to Baron Eckardstein in New York in 1911. Said Mr. Roosevelt: "As long as England succeeds in keeping up the balance of power in Europe, not only on principle, but in reality, well and good; should she, however, for some reason or other fail in doing so, the United States would be obliged to step in at least temporarily, in order to reestablish the balance of power in Europe, never mind against which country or group of countries our efforts may have to be directed. In fact, we ourselves are becoming, owing to our strength and geographical situation, more and more the balance of power of the whole globe." Evidence that Roosevelt meant what he said is shown by the fact that on two occasions, the first in 1904 and the second in 1905, the President intimated to the governments of France and Germany his desire that peace be maintained in Europe. The first such incident had to do with his notification "in the most polite and discreet fashion" to the French and German governments on the occasion of the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese War "that in event of a combination against Japan to try to do what Russia, Germany, and France did to her in 1894, I should promptly side with Japan and proceed to whatever length was necessary on her behalf." The second occasion was in June of 1905 when he intimated to the German ambassador that "no one would understand or pardon wars entered into for frivolous reasons,"—a warning to Germany not to press France too far in the Moroccan affair. The difference in the position of America in reference to the Far East a few years before Mr. Roosevelt's time and that during his administration is clearly indicated by two short quotations: "As for the position of the country," said Count Aoki, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan in 1892, "everybody is agreed that it is excellent. If you look at a map of the world you will see that America has her back turned to us, and that on her western coast, thousands of miles away from our shores no good port lies open." In June 1905, the President wrote to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, "I believe that our future history will be more determined by our position on the Pacific facing China, than by our position on the Atlantic facing Europe." But, as Mr. Dennett points out, in 1905 "the United States no longer had its back turned toward Asia. The possession of Hawaii and the Philippines, the growth of population and commerce on the Pacific, the increase of American trade in the Far East, the building of the Panama Canal, all these factors were entering into the change. *Most significant* was it that *in looking westward the American government was compelled to face Europe again, for Asia was but the back door of European politics.* To any who have been accustomed to assume that the Far Eastern conflict was merely a contest for Korea the following pages may come as a surprise. Korea was one of the pawns, though not so important a one as Manchuria, but Morocco, far away on the other side of the world, on another continent, was another, and *perhaps we shall conclude that the desire of the American government to protect her possessions in Hawaii and the Philippines was also a factor in the settlement.*"

It is pointed out in the introductory chapter that the Russo-Japanese War was by no means limited to the Far East in its origins or its results. From the point of view of the Orient it is held that the struggle was one of self-defence on the part of the East against the West after passivity on the part of the East for three quarters of a century. But Mr. Dennett considers that the origins of the war "lie more in Europe than in Asia." Originally the conflict was between Russia and England. More immediately it was between Germany and all the European states which stood in the path of her ambitions. The war itself may fairly be viewed as a sympton of a world-wide disorder.

"American Dollars—Japanese Brains"

One of the most interesting minor points touched on in the book is that of the origin of the suggestion that American finance should ally itself with Japanese intellect and Oriental experience for the purpose of exploiting China's wealth—the "American dollars, Japanese brains" idea which pops up every now and then. It appears that this idea was first suggested by Baron Shibusawa of Japan is far back as 1898; shortly after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a 'publicity' agent for the Japanese appeared in Washington and drew President Roosevelt's attention to an article which he had recently published in which the earlier arguments of Baron Shibusawa were reviewed. This article warned American business men that they would fail in China if they ignored "the importance of Japan in Chinese affairs." A certain section of the American business public accepted this idea apparently as early as 1905, and Mr. E. H. Harriman in his Manchurian railway schemes applied the idea in the preliminary understanding was signed on October 12, 1905. The fact that his plans failed of consummation in spite of the application of the Japanese theory may have aroused doubt in the minds of the Americans; certainly there has not in recent years been any enthusiasm expressed for the idea among Americans in the Orient, although New York bankers have loaned large sums to Japan for the purpose apparently of exploiting and stabalizing Japan's position in Manchuria.

That the origins of the Russo-Japanese War go at least as far back as the international disputes over Korea in the preceding generation is, of course, well known to all students of Far Eastern history. Of especial interest to Americans in the East, who have too often heard statements during the past fifteen years to the effect that Roosevelt and the American government deserted Korea in its hour of need, is Mr. Dennett's discussion of the whole question. The first article of the Shufeldt Treaty between the United States and Korea stipulated, "If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings." Li Hung-chang who drafted the article apparently believed that its incorporation would aid China in holding Korea as a vassal state.

Later, as Mr. Dennett points out, "the King of Korea seized upon the article as creating an alliance between the United States and Korea and for more than fifteen years refused to learn that there was a very broad distinction between the exercise of good offices and the bond of an alliance. The exercise of American good offices was interpreted uniformly in China as well as in Korea to mean that upon appeal from the injured party the American Government would approach the offending government and express a desire to bring the two governments into agreement. In case the offer of these good offices was refused, as it almost uniformly was, the American government held that it could go no further. In short, the exercise of good offices did not require intervention. There is no case on record where the American government did not extend its good offices when officially requested by Korea. . . The old notion about the alliance, resting upon a misinter-

1. Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War By Tyler Dennett Garden City New York Doubleday, Page and Company, 1925, pp. xi, 357. Price Gold $3. 50.

pretation of the good-offices clause, was reviewed in 1905 and the misapprehension still widely exists that the United States in declining to intervene in Korea was violating the spirit if not the letter of the treaty"—and the author cites Hulbert's *The Passing of Korea*, Brown's *The Mastery of the Far East*, and McKenzie's *Korea's Flght for Freedom* among the books which have mistakenly cast a slur on the good name of the American Department of States. "The question is wholly apart from Roosevelt's policy, for the decision of the American government in 1905 not to intervene was merely in line with the precedents of more than forty years. There is, however, no ground whatever for impugning the good faith of the United States."

Roosevelt's Far East Policy

Having successfully disposed of any hypothetical suggestion that Roosevelt may have been motivated in his dealings with Korea by his desire to befriend the Japanese in order to safeguard the American hold on the Philippine Islands Mr. Dennett proceeds to quote an agreed memorandum found among the Roosevelt papers which shows clearly the Roosevelt policy in the Far East, the effect of the acquisition of the Philippines in bringing the United States into the arena of world politics, and the "very definite and official commitment of the Japanese government as to its policy toward the Philippines." Russia in the last years of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth century was clearly planning to become an aggressive Pacific Power which would push further and further east and south, swallowing up Manchuria, and China Proper as far south as the Yangtse, if possible. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 was, of course, directed primarily against the joint enemy of Great Britain and Japan—that is, Russia. It was almost as much to the interest of the United States as to that of Great British and Japan to block Russia's designs on Manchuria and China Proper which had become fairly clear in and immediately after the Boxer period. For the American government to have joined with Great Britain and Japan in a triple alliance in the Far East would have been out of the question—"I might just as well strive for the moon—"said Roosevelt, on another occasion remarked to John Hay that the more he saw on the Kaiser and the Tsar the more respect he had for American Senators! To which Secretary Hay replied that he was unable to make such fine distinctions. And so Roosevelt evaded the Senate by confirming the agreement of his representative who had sent the agreed memorandum referred to above, a confirmation which made the Roosevelt administration a sleeping partner for a time in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

But while Roosevelt felt that there could be no doubt that American sympathy and support should go to Japan in the war, he was by no means blind to the danger of the future of a victory of the Japanese over the Russians as was shown by a statement made in 1905: "The Japanese, as a government, treated us well, and they contended for was what all civilized Powers in the East were contending for. But I wish I were certain that the Japanese down at bottom did not lump Russians, English, Americans, Germans, all of us, simply as white devils inferior to themselves not only in what they regard as the essentials of civilization, but in courage and forethought, to be treated politely only so long as would enable the Japanese to take advantage of our various national jealousies, and beat us in turn." Roosevelt's attitude toward other countries and toward his own in dealing with the contingency of Japanese pride is shown by two statements as follows: In January 1905, in a note to Secretary Hay, he wrote, "We cannot possibly interfere for the Koreans against Japan. *They could not strike one blow in their own defence.*" (Our italics) Four months later, in May of the same year, in a letter to his friend the Honorable Cecil Spring-Rice, he said, "I do not believe that as things are now in the world any nation can rely upon inoffensiveness for safety. Neither do I believe that it can rely upon alliance with any other nation for safety. My object is to keep America *in trim so that fighting* her shall be too expensive and dangerous a task to lightly be undertaken by anybody; and I shall try at the same time to make her act in a spirit of justice and good will toward others...."

Why Roosevelt Intervened

Into the details of President Roosevelt's and the Russian and Japanese representatives' negotiations for peace we shall enter here because of lack of space and because, as mentioned previously, it is our intention to invite a careful reading of this carefully prepared study of Far Eastern international relations instead of preventing it by attempting to mention all of the important facts disclosed by Mr. Dennett. That the late President was not at all precipitate or previous in intervening to act as peacemaker between Russia and Japan is clearly shown. Roosevelt, as well as the warring powers, was determined to avert if possible intervention on the part of any European government which might be motivated by selfishness: there were to be no "honest brokers" of the type of Bismarck if the President could prevent it. There was reason to suspect that M. Doumer, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, had a plan for holding an international conference in Europe and possibly contemplated a partition of China. Russia first made overtures for peace through France. Delcasse hinted as much to Motono, the Japanese Minister at Paris, on April 5th, 1905. The Japanese preferred to discuss the matter through the mediation of the American rather than through that of the French government, and accordingly appreached the President less than two weeks later to use his good offices for the purpose of bringing about peace. Russia who first approached France gradually came around to the American government. Says Dennett, "Thus, more than two weeks before Roosevelt actually undertook the task of bringing the belligerents together, not only Japan but Russia and Germany would appear to have selected him as peacemaker....The peace parleys, first introduced by M. Delcasse in Paris on April 5th, were never allowed by the Japanese entirely to lapse. The correspondence continued throughout May and on the last day of the month Japan formally and definitely asked President Roosevelt 'directly and of his own motion and initiative to invite the two belligerents to come together for the prupose of direct negotiations.' This was the action for which the President had been waiting patiently. For those who have regarded Roosevelt's intervention as either precipitate or uncalled-for by either party it may be observed that forty-one days had elapsed since the first overtures to him from Japan, and ten days had elapsed since the German Emperor had conveyed the information that Russia likewise desired that the first steps be taken by the President."

Dr. Dennett concludes his invaluable study with three chapters dealing with Roosevelt and his critics. More criticisms—China, and Roosevelt's Contribution to the Far Eastern Policy of the United States. The last chapter is especially illuminating. In an impartial and dispassionate manner the author portrays the strength of Roosevelt's policy and the general weakness of the American government in maintaining a policy and a progam in the East. This can be appreciated only by a thoughtful perusal of the volume as a whole which we strongly recommend to all who wish to go a little at least below the surface in the Eastern Question, and which may unhesitatingly be ranked with the author's previous study mentioned above, and with Dr. H. B. Morse's International Relations of the Chinese Empire—all three studies of which American scholarship may well be proud.

Industrial Notes

A group of Chinese business men have begun construction of an electric plant at Ichowfu, Shantung province.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Press, Ltd., a net profit of $1,381,025 was declared for 1924. A reserve, including a special fund for interest guarantee, of $1,901,706 is held.

The Wing On Company, Ltd., is shortly to start a new life assurance and investment company in Hongkong and Shanghai. The capital will be $5,000,000. It is announced that an eight-story building will be erected in Hongkong.

The Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Company made a net profit of $470,000 in 1924 and distributed dividends at the rate of 4 per cent p.a. The year's profit was sufficient only for dividends of 3 per cent p.a., the deficit being met by an appropriation of $140,000 from the undivided surplus of the previous year.

According to railway officials, the law which recently went into effect making Vladivostok a free port makes shipments of goods from Shanghai to Harbin and other North Manchurian ports cheaper when sent by way of Vladivostok than when sent via harbin.

The steamer service operated by the Dollar Line on the Yangtze will now terminate at Hankow instead of at Suifu, Szechwan province. The Dollar company has recently sold its smallest ships on the river to Butterfield and Swire. The *Alice Dollar* is to be placed on service between Chungking and Ichang.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., has increased its capital to Tls. 2,500,000. New shares to the value of Tls. 500,000 have been given to holders of those formerly issued. The assingment of the bonus stock is in the proporation of one new share to four orginally held. The company operates all telephones in the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai.

Never Ending Sorrow

Miss Dorothy Wong

A successful romantic drama "Never Ending Sorrow," was produced by Chinese members of the Inter-Collegiate Cosmopolitan Club, International House, New York, recently starring Miss Dorothy Wong, daughter of the late Dr. T. T. Wong, as Yang Kwei-Fei. Yang Kwei-Fei is considered by the Chinese as the loviliest woman of the Tang Dynasty (A. D. 618-905). In the whole history of China, no beauty has been so universally praised as Yang Kwei-Fei, as she was supposed to be the embodient of all that was lovely and extravagant. She was born at Hua-yin, in the district of Tungchou in Shensi, about 200 li east of the Capital City of Chang-an. Her personal name was Yu-huan meaning "jade-circlet."Her exceptional alertness and activity of mind, combined with her unusual skill and love of music, enabled her to excel all. She took special interest in singing and in playing musical instruments as well as in the art of dancing. She was adept in the composition of verses and thus she was prepared for any high position which the future might have in store for her.

Mr. J. L. Huang, as Emperor Tang Ming Huang, and Miss Dorothy Wong, as Yang Kei Fei, drinking in a moonlit gardenscene of the romantic drama—Never Ending Sorrow—presented by the Chinese members of the Inter-Collegiate Cosmopolitan Club, at International House, New York.

33-008

Who's Who in China

Miss Grace Chun

Miss Grace Chun (Chen Hung Peh) 陳鴻璧, the president of the Kwangtung School of Shanghai (廣東公學), born in 1884, is the daughter of Chun Chiu-tung (陳兆桐字作琴), the shipping manager of China Merchants' Navigation Company, Shanghai. Miss Chun received her early education from Mr. Cheng, a pupil of Kung Yu-wei (康有爲) and afterwards studied in McTyeire School and St. Joseph's Institution. In the year 1906 she began her editorial work in a monthly novel magazine. In 1907 she was teaching in the Girls' High School in Shanghai and the Yu-hsin Girls' School. Besides her editorial and educational work Miss Chun took an active part among the journalists and was once the correspondent for the famous newspaper in Canton. In 1912 she joined the editorial staff of the *Great China Times* (大漢日報) and served a great deal to overthrow the Tsing Dynasty and construction of the Chinese Republic. In the same year the Cantonese kindergarten was established by her and has been gradually developed into the Cantonese Elementary School later on. In 1913 she was the Dean of Sunchow Girls' School (神州女學). In 1920, she was one of the editors of the women, weekly of the *Eastern Times* (時報). In 1921 she was elected the president of the Cantonese Girls' School. (廣東女學) Now both the Cantonese Girls' School and the Cantonese Elementary School have been fully developed and operate together since 1925 under a new title, the Kwangtung School of Shanghai. (廣東公學) Two magnificent buildings were completed last year. At present the students number more than 500 and the faculty 50 members. Quite a number of books have been translated into Chinese by Miss Chun and published by the Shanghai Commercial Press. She was also the first lady in China to officiate at a ceremony of christening the steamer *Hsin Hong* 新康 in 1906 and the steamer *Hsin Wah* 新華 in 1912. They were built in Shanghai and belong to C. M. N. Co.,

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The Shanghai Nanking Railway Administration is advertising for tenders offering the supply of 100,000 tons of locomotive steaming coal. The Kiachow-Tsinan Railway is advertising for tenders to supply 900 metric tons of structural steel for use as bridge beams.

Shareholders of the M. Y. San Company, Ltd., have recently recinded their resolution calling for liquidation of the company's assets. Creditors have agreed to allow the company sufficient time to meet obligations in view of the fact that the business is considered to have made a good showing recently.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1925.

Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead

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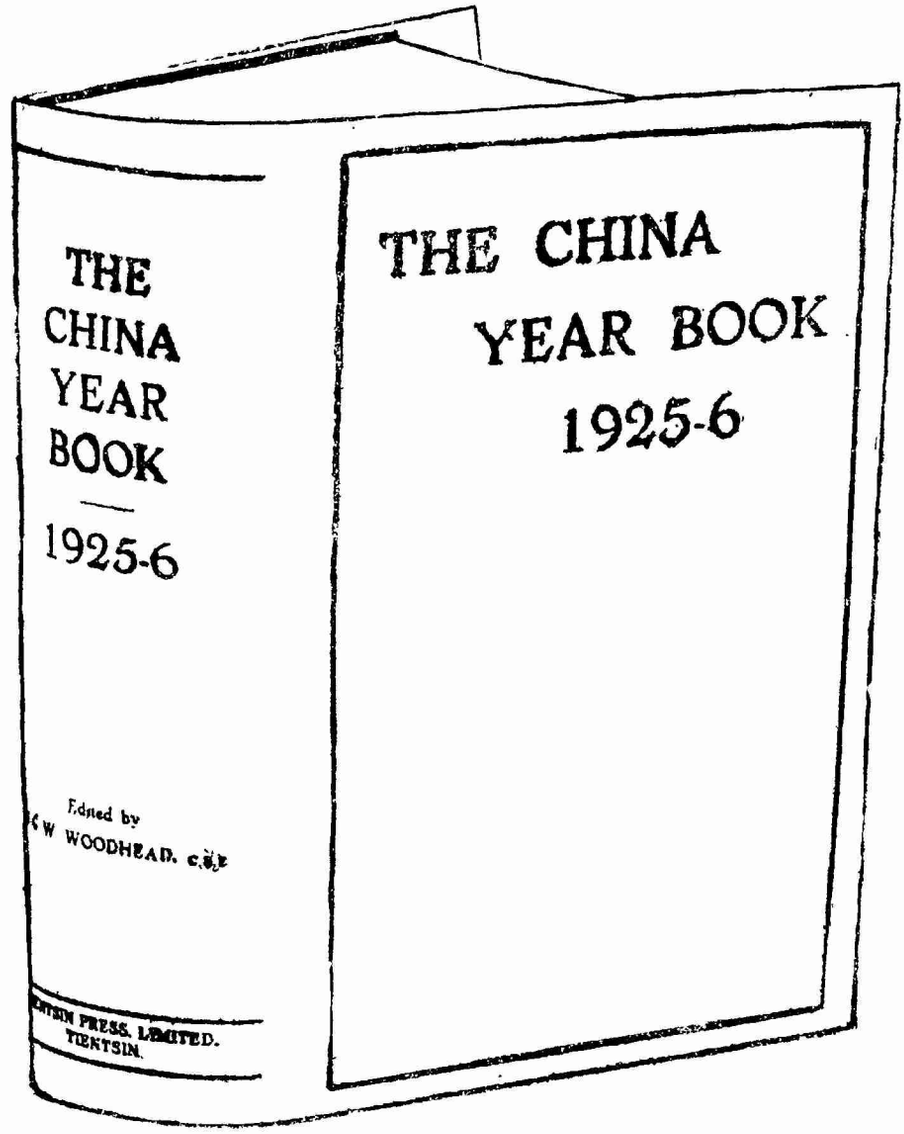
THE present issue of the China Year Book is considerably larger than any of its predecessors. A great many chapters have been completely rewritten, and they are not thought necessary again to include in the present issue. The chapters on "Mines and Minerals," "Education," "Products," "Labor," "Opium," "Commerce," "Shipping," "Currency," etc., have been rewritten and brought up to date. The Report of the Shanghai Child Labor Commission is reprinted in full in the chapter on "Labor." The "Political Summary" describes events up to the end of March 1925. The chapter on "Defence" appears at the end of the book, because of the extraordinary difficulty in obtaining reliable information regarding the redistribution of China's military forces after the civil wars of the past eight months. New chapters include a summary of "Medical Events," "Political Parties" "Taxation" a "Bibliography for 1924", and a documented chapter onChina'sConstitutions and Election Laws." Special attention is drawn to the details of internal taxation in China. It is confidently expected that this issue will provide the Journalist, Politician, Business Man and Missionary, etc, in a concise form, with all the information he may require regarding present day conditions in this Country. THE TERMS OF THE GOLD FRANC SETTLEMENT ARE INCULDED IN AN APPENDIX.



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Sir John Jordan—said of the previous issue in the "Observer" of September 1924:

"Beyond all comparison the most complete and most authentic compendium of China and all its problems that has ever been published in this or any other country.

33-009

The Commercial Traveler's Itinerary of the Far East

The itinerary presented herewith for the guidance of commercial travelers investigating the Far East is intended as a model only. Primarily it is based upon what is believed to be (1) a reasonable miminum of time required to cover the whole territory; (2) economy of time and money in getting from place to place; and—most important of all—(3) consideration of the seasons most advantageous in each locality for business purposes and for the comfort of the traveler.

All these factors naturally cannot be synchronized so as to secure in every case the maximum of desirability; but the itinerary given is based upon long experience of travel in the Far East, and the best data obtainable. The time of year designated and the plan of routing followed are believed to be the best that could be selected for all conditions. September is an admirable month to spend in Japan from the standpoint both of business and of physical comfort. North China should be covered before cold weather sets in, and the whole of China before or by Christmas. This permits the remaining three or four cool weather months to be available for covering the tropical Philippines, Dutch East Indies and British India; and enables the traveler to spend the trying month of May on the sea or to be in Australia at the beginning of the antipodean autumn.

The American business man who has interests in the Far East will find this model itinerary of value in planning his next trip. It is compiled from data in the Far Eastern Division of the United States Department of Commerce by Charles K. Moser, Assistant Chief. It is not planned with regard to exact and actual dates of rail and steamer connections on route. Frequency of sailings is given, however, and the dates mentioned may by used as a guide in the approximation of actual dates. It is not believed that a business trip of the scope outlined can be made advantageously——from a business standpoint——under from 10 to 11 months and an entire year, which would allow for visiting other cities than those named, should not be reckoned too much.

Itinerary

From

Aug. 30th *San Francisco (or Seattle) to Yokohama*
1st Class minimum fare $300.00; 11 to 17 days, average 14 days; arrive Yokohama Sept. 13th.

Sept. 14th *Yokohama to Tokyo*
By rail or tram, one hour; fare Yen 0.80 ($0.40). Remain Tokyo 10 days to two weeks, say 12 days. Japan's capital and main trade center.

Sopt. 26th *Tokyo to Osaka*
By rail, 12 hours; accommodations excellent, 1st class express trains day or night. Night trains have sleeping compartments Fare, limited express, 1st Class, Yen 18.08; express fare Yen 6.00; lower berth Yen 7.00, upper berth Yen 5.00. Total cost Yen 31.08 (Approx. $15.50). Remain 3 days. As hotels are superior and European contacts more numerous, the traveler may find it more comfortable to put up at Kobe and go back and forth from Kobe to Osaka by hourly trains or trolley each day.

Sept. 30th *Osaka to Kobe*
By rail, one hour; accommodations 1st or 2nd class; trains every hour. Fare Yen 1.03 ($0.50). Remain 3 days. Excellent hotels, European club, etc.

Oct. 3rd *Kobe to Seoul*
Kobe to Shimonoseki by rail; two through services, morning and night, daily; Shimonoseki to Fusan by ferry steamer; Fusan to Seoul by rail. Rail accommodations to Shimonoseki excellent; sleeping compartments; about 12 hours; fare about Yen 14 ($7.00). Express and sleeping car costs same as Tokyo to Osaka. Ferry from Shimonoseki to Fusan, 8 hrs.; fare Yen 12.15. Fusa to Seoul, excellent express service connects with ferry; twice daily; sleeping compartments; time about 12 hours; fare, about Yen 20.00; express and sleeping car charges same as from Tokyo to Osaka.

Oct. 6th *Seoul to Mukden*
By rail; time about 20 hours; fare approximately Yen 40 ($20.00) including express and sleeping car. Excellent service, American type coaches.

Oct. 11th *Mukden to Harbin*
By rail 14 to 15 hours; fare about $12.00; good accommodation; change at Changchun to Chinese Eastern Railway under Russian management; remain Harbin 5 days. Headquarters for trade with North Manchuria and Eastern Siberia.

Oct. 17th *Harbin to Mukden*
Same as above; daily express.

Oct. 18th *Mukden to Dairen*
By rail, 8 to 9 hours; good accommodations; fare $10.00 to $15.00.

Optional

Mukden to Tientsin and Peking
By Peking–Mukden Railway; accommodations under normal conditions excellent; daily through express; about 24 hours; fare, including sleeping and express charges, about Mex. ($20.00).

Oct. 20th *Dairen to Tientsin*
By boat (bi-weekly sailings); 24 hours; fare Mex. $22.00, ($11.00). Optional route Dairen to Shanghai by steamer 3 days, fare Mex. $90.00, (45.00). Remain Tientsin at least one week.

Oct. 28th *Tientsin to Peking*
By rail, 4 hours excellent accommodations under normal conditions; fare Mex. $5.06.

Nov. 2nd *Peking to Hankow*
By rail, 36-48 hours; excellent accommodations under normal conditions; fare about Mex. $45.00. Center of Yangtze Valley trade.

Optional

Peking to Shanghai.
By rail, via Nanking. Excellent accommodations under normal conditions; time about 40 hours; fare, Mex. $52.46 ($26.25).

Nov. 7th *Hankow to Shanghai.*
By Yangtze steamer; excellent accomodations; time 3 days; for Mex. $50.00. Arrive Shanghai Nov. 10th, unless the traveler elects to stop over at Nanking. Remain to Nov. 30th.

Nov. 30th *Shanghai to Hongkong*
By steamer (frequent sailings); time 2 days; free Mex. $80.00. Remain one week.

Dec. 9th *Hongkong to Canton*
By ferry and rail; time 12 hours; fare Mex. $8.00. Return to Hongkong about Dec, 20th.

Dec. 51st *Hongkong to Manila*
By steamer (frequent sailings) 2 days; fare Mex. $75.00 (37.50). Remain Nanila until Jan. 5th, owing to delay of holidays.

Alternate Trip

Dec. 21st *Hongkong to Saigon*
By We Fat Sing S. S. Co., approximately weekly; fare about $41.50. Fortnightly by Messageries Maritimes, about 3 days trip; fare Lbs. 12-16 ($57.00 to 76.00).

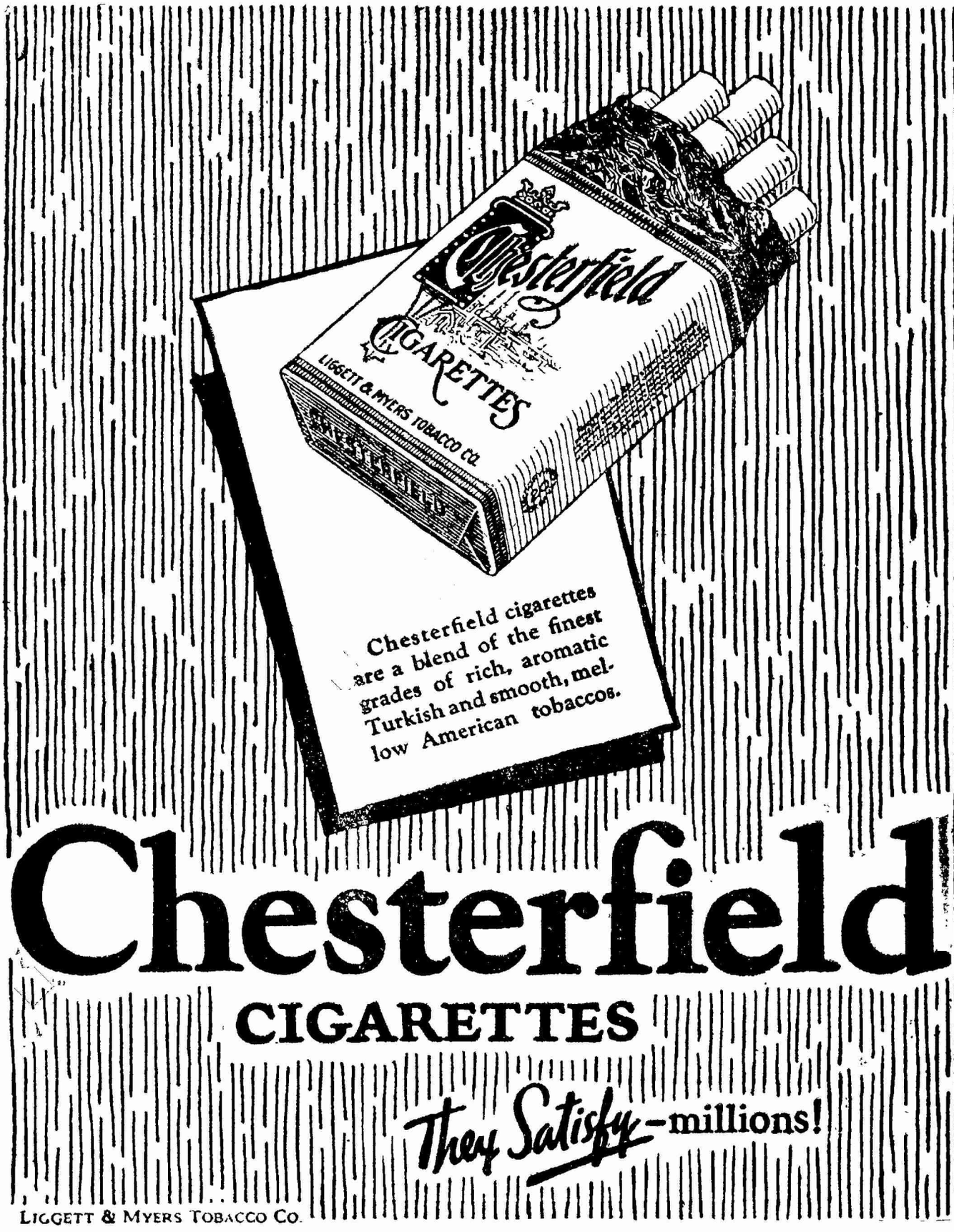
Saigon to Bangkok, weekly small coast steamers, 6 days trip; not recommended. Bangkok to Singapore by steamer, 5 days, or by rail about 48 hours

Jan. 5th *Manila to Singapore*
By Compania Trans-Atlantica monthly; about 5 days; fare Lbs. 22 (about $100.00).

Manila to Batavia
By Java Pacific Line; monthly; about 7 days; fare $110.00.

Jan. 5th *Manila to Hongkong*
If the foregoing sailings are inconvenient the traveler must return to Hongkong, from whence he may obtain weekly sailings to Singapore; from which point it is advisable that he radiate to Batavia and Soerabaya, in Java, or to Bangkok, Siam, omitting Saigon altogether unless he elects to take the Hongkong, Saigon and Bangkok routes previously indicated.

Jan. 10th *Hongkong to Singapore*
Frequent sailings, about 12 different steamship lines; time 5-7 days; fare Lbs 14-20, ($70-00-95.00).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Whatever You Do, Do Wisely, and Think of the Consequences. Gesta Romanorum.

THERE can be no doubt about the wisdom displayed by all those who make saving a habit. The only question which arises to puzzle one in connection with saving is the method employed.

THE systematic saving plan of the I. S. S. has probably appealed to more people in the Far East to date than any other yet offered. It costs $12, $6 or $3 a month and the PREMUIM BONDS are worth $2,000, $1,000 or $500 respectively. Think this over.

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The Managing Director,
International Savings Society,
7, Avenue Edward VII,
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Address.....
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Date.....

Dear Sir:

I would be glad if you would send me further information concerning your PREMIUM BOND issues.

Yours faithfully,

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International Savings Society, 7, Avenue Edward VII. Shanghai.

Jan. 20th *Singapore to Batavia, Samaraug and Soerabaya*
Fast weekly service; about 40 hours to Batavia; fare about $40.00.

Batavia to Soerabaya by boat, 36 hours; fare 75 guilders ($30.15).

Batavia to Soerabaya by rail, 17 hours, (in 2 days, as there are no night trains in Java). For any trip of 12 hours or more steamship travel, where possible, is considered mare comfortable than travel by rail in Java.

Jan. 30th *Soerabaya to Singapore*
Weekly sailings; 4 days; fare about $65.00.

Feb. 1st *Singapore to Bangkok*
By steamer, weekly service; 4 days; fare, both ways, about $75.00. Round trip. 10 to 11 days.

Singapore to Bangkok
By rail via Penang; daily to Penang, 23 hours; bi-weekly express thence to Bangkok, about 36 hours. This route is advised for visiting Bangkok, rather than attempting to reach Bangkok via Saigon by water from Hongkong.

Feb. 10th *Singapore to Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta*
By steamer, services weekly, 12 days including stop-over at Penang and 3 days at Rangoon; fare to Penang, Straits $30.00, to Rangoon $106.00, Calcutta $144.00, (about U. S. currency $75.00). Remain Calcutta 2 weeks.

March 15th *Calcutta to Dehli*
By rail, about 903 miles; about two days; fare, about lbs. 4-6-0, ($20.40).

March 19th *Dehli to Bombay*
By rail, about 957 miles; about 2 days; fare about lbs. 4-6-0, ($20.40). Remain Bombay 3 weeks.

April 10th *Bombay to Madras*
By rail, about 800 miles; time, about 2 days; fare, about lbs. 4-14-0 ($23.00); Madras 3 days.
(The traveler to India, after he arrives in the country can be guided by his own judgment and his knowledge of his own business interests as to the length of time he should stay in the country and the cities he ought to visit. In addition to those mentioned, Karachi is a port of much trade importance and the cities of Lahore, Lucknow, Benares, Baroda and Allahabad are centers of much bazaar trade as well as of much general interest.)

April 15th *Madras to Colombo*
By rail and ferry; 36 to 48 hours; fare $16—$20.

April 25th *Colombo to Adelaide*
By steamer, about 20 days; weekly P. & O., or Orient Line; fare lbs. 35-42, ($175.00—200.00).

June 15th *Adelaide to Melbourne*
By rail, about 18 hours; fare about lbs 2-10-0, ($11.50).

Melbourne to Sydney
By rail, about 18 hours; fare lbs. 2-10-0, ($11.50).

Sydney to Brisbane
About 36 hours by train; fare, about lbs. 4-6-0, ($20.45).

July 10th *Sydney to San Francisco*
About 18 to 20 days; fare lbs. 67-10-0, ($320.00).

Total duration of trip from August 30th to the following July 30th.

Hotels and Accommodations

CHINA

Hongkong

Hongkong Hotel
American plan; single room and bath, Hk $10 to $16 double, Hk. $18 to $25.

Repulse Bay Hotel
Peak Hotel
No data relating to rates, except that they are less expensive, being outside the business section of the city.

(One Hk. dollar equals approximately $0.50Gold)

Canton

Victoria Hotel
American or European plan; American plan, single room with bath, Hk. $10 to $14; European plan, from Hk. $6 to $16.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila

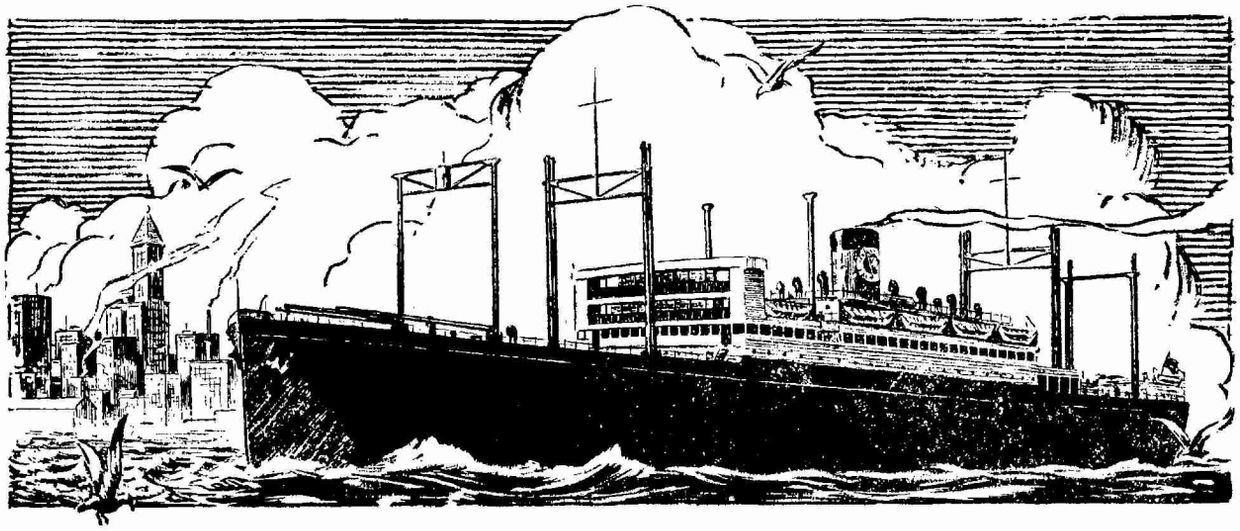
Manila Hotel
Government owned; American plan; rates from United States Gold $6 per day up.

Luneta Hotel

The Gotham

Hotel Windsor
Rates in these hotels are from United States Gold $4 to $6 per day per person, American plan.

American Oriental Mail Line



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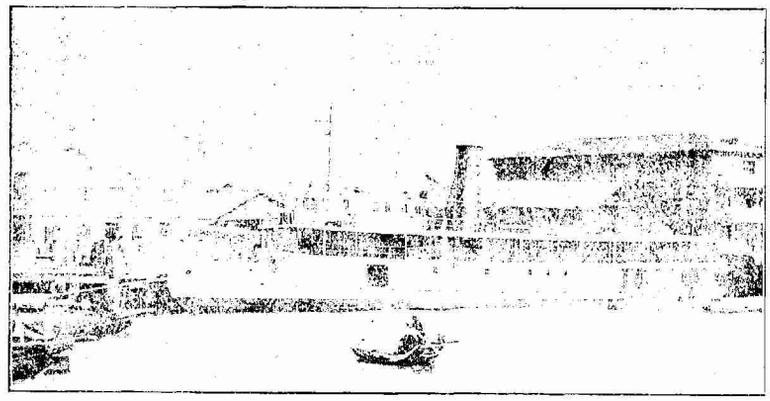

Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamer, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese interests.

Length .....150 feet
Draft (loaded) ..... 5 feet
Speed ..... 14.3 knots

Accommodations for first, second and third class passengers.

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INDO-CHINA

Saigon

Continental Hotel Oriental
American plan; rates 7.50 to 14 piasters per day. ($4 to $7.70 at current exchange rate of $0.55; par value, $0.50). Rooms without meals can not be obtained.

SIAM

Bangkok

Oriental Hotel
American plan; rates 14 ticals per day ($6 at current rate of $0.44; par value, $0.37).

Royal Hotel
American plan; rates 12 ticals per day up ($5 at current rate). Rooms without meals are not ordinarily given.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Singapore

Raffles Hotel
American plan; rates from Straits $12 (value of Straits dollar about Gold $0.56) up.

Hotel d'el Europe
American plan; rates same as above.

Hotel Adelphi
Rates same as above.

Penang

Eastern & Oriental; *Runnymede; Crag.*
American plan; rates Straits $12 per day.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Batavia

Hotel des Indies	*Grand Hotel Java*
Hotel Koningsplein	*Palace Hotel*
Hotel der Nederlanden	*Hotel Central*
Hotel Amsterdam	*Hotel de l'Europe*

Soerabaya

Oranje Hotel	*Hotel Brunet*
Simpang Hotel	*Sarkies Hotel*

Java hotels have an excellent reputation. Rates in the best class hotels range from 10 to 15 florins ($4 to $6) per day, including meals. In the second class hotels rates are from 6 florins ($2.40) up.

BRITISH INDIA

Rangoon

Strand Hotel	*Minto Mansions*
Royal Hotel	*Allandale*

Calcutta

Great Eastern Hotel	*Grand Hotel*
Spence's Hotel	

Dehli

Hotel Cecil	*Wooland's Elysium Hotel*
Maiden's Hotel	

Bombay

Taj Mahl Hotel	*Metropole*
Watson's Esplanade	*Grand*
Great Western	

Madras

Connemara Hotel	*D'Anglais Hotel*
Spencer's Hotel	

Colombo, Ceylon

Galle Face	*Hotel Bristol*
Grand Oriental Hotel	

In general the hotels of India are all conducted on the American plan, though in some instances the European plan can be arranged. Rates vary from 12 to 15 rupees per day in summer, and from 20 to 25 rupees in the cool weather, per single room, including meals. The normal value of the rupee is $0.3244.

AUSTRALIA

Brisbane

Bellevue	*Brisbane*
Lennon's	*Carlton*
Cecil	

All hotels European plan, varying in price from 13s. to 23s. ($3 to $4.40), per day, per single room.

Adelaide

South Australian Hotel	*Gresham*
Grand Central	*New Market*
Prince Alfred	*Southern Cross*

European plan, prices range from 12s to 22s. 6d per day.

Melbourne

George Hotel	*Federal*
Windsor	*Carlyon's*

Melbourne is well-equipped with hotels of all classes and prices; European plan, ranging from 10s. to 25s per day.

Sydney

The Australia	*Grosvenor*
Carlton	*Sydney*
Ambassador	

European plan; prices range from 15s to 25s. 6d. per day and up. There are others at lower rates; also many boarding houses, some of which are of excellent repute.

New Lung-Hai Railway Connects Central Asia With Sea at Haichow*

BY J. B. POWELL

WITHIN a few weeks Chinese laborers, many of them recruited from the bandit sections of Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei, but now working under the direction of Dutch engineers, will drive the last spike in a very important railroad connecting Central Asia with the Pacific Ocean.

The railroad is the Lung-Hai and the section now being completed runs from the town of Hsuchowfu, located on the Tientsin-Pukow Line to the town of Haichow, also located in northern Kiangsu province on the Yellow Sea just south of the Shantung Peninsula. Very few persons in China, especially among the foreigners residing in the treaty ports know very mnch about the Lung-Hai or realize that within four or five weeks, trains will be running from the eastern coast of China for a distance of approximately 500 miles directly westward into the interior of China to the town of Shanchow in Honan province. What the ultimate destination is to be no one knows at present but the original concession to a French-Belgian group names the town of Sian in Shensi, but there are ambitious ones who picture this line tapping Tibet and connecting with the Trans-Siberian to the North or with the railways of British India to the South.

The section of the line now being completed by Dutch engineers on behalf of the Netherlands Syndicate for China has been under construction since 1921 and consists of about 140 miles. This is known as the Lung-Hai East and when completed will be operated as a unit with the Frerch-Belgian sections to the West. It will be a part of the Chinese Government Railways and under the loan agreement will be operated under the supervision of a Belgian engineer. The original contract for the construction of the Lung-Hai was awarded to a French-Belgian group in 1908 known as the Compagnie General de Chemin de fer au Chine, the same organization which figured in the original construction of the Peking-Hankow line. Construction on the older sections of the Lung-Hai began about 1912, but when the World War came on, the original French-Belgian group was not in a position to continue so the eastern section making the actual connection with the Yellow Sea was awarded to a Dutch company, the cost of the final 140 miles of railroad together with harbor works at Haichow being included in a bond issue of about $40,000,000 Chinese dollars. According to the chief engineer, Mr. E.R. Hondelink, about Mex. $8,000,000 will have been expended by July 1, of this year when they expect to have trains actually running over the entire line from Shanchow in Honan to Haichow on the Yellow Sea.

Mr. E. R. Hondelink, chief engineer of the Eastern Section of the Lung Hai Railway. Mr. Hondelink and his assistants have built 140 miles of railway during the last five years through a district which has been anything but peaceful.

Work Continues in Spite of Turmoil

Naturally the most interesting, one might almost say dramatic, element in the completion of the Lung-Hai, is based upon the factor that work has continued steadily on this line despite the political turmoil which has effectively frightened other capital away. Or to put it another way, while other foreign capitalists have been sitting back waiting for China to settle down and become unified, a little group of Dutch engineers with the backing of their home financiers, has been working steadily, actually building a railroad in China and through a country infested by bandits and fought over by rival Chinese militarists. Instead of demanding the protection of a foreign army or gunboats, five or six Dutch engineers have solved the problem of bandit and military interference by putting the Chinese coolies to work with pick and shovel, doing something constructive.

Another significant element in the completion of this line has been the comparatively small number of foreigners actually in control of the construction, which, incidentally, may have had considerable to do with the lack of interference which the company has experienced in the work. In addition to Mr. Hondelink, the chief engineer, there are Mr. A. Von Lutsenberg Mass, Mr. L. De Roo de la Faille and Mr. A. J. Prins Visser who act as district engineers and in charge of bridge construction. There are also a few Russians and one Italian who act as foremen. All of the work has been let by contract to Chinese contractors who have recruited their labor chiefly from the bandit regions of Shantung and Anhwei and included in the number are many members of the once famous SwenMai-yao bandit gang which was responsible for the Lincheng outrage of1923.

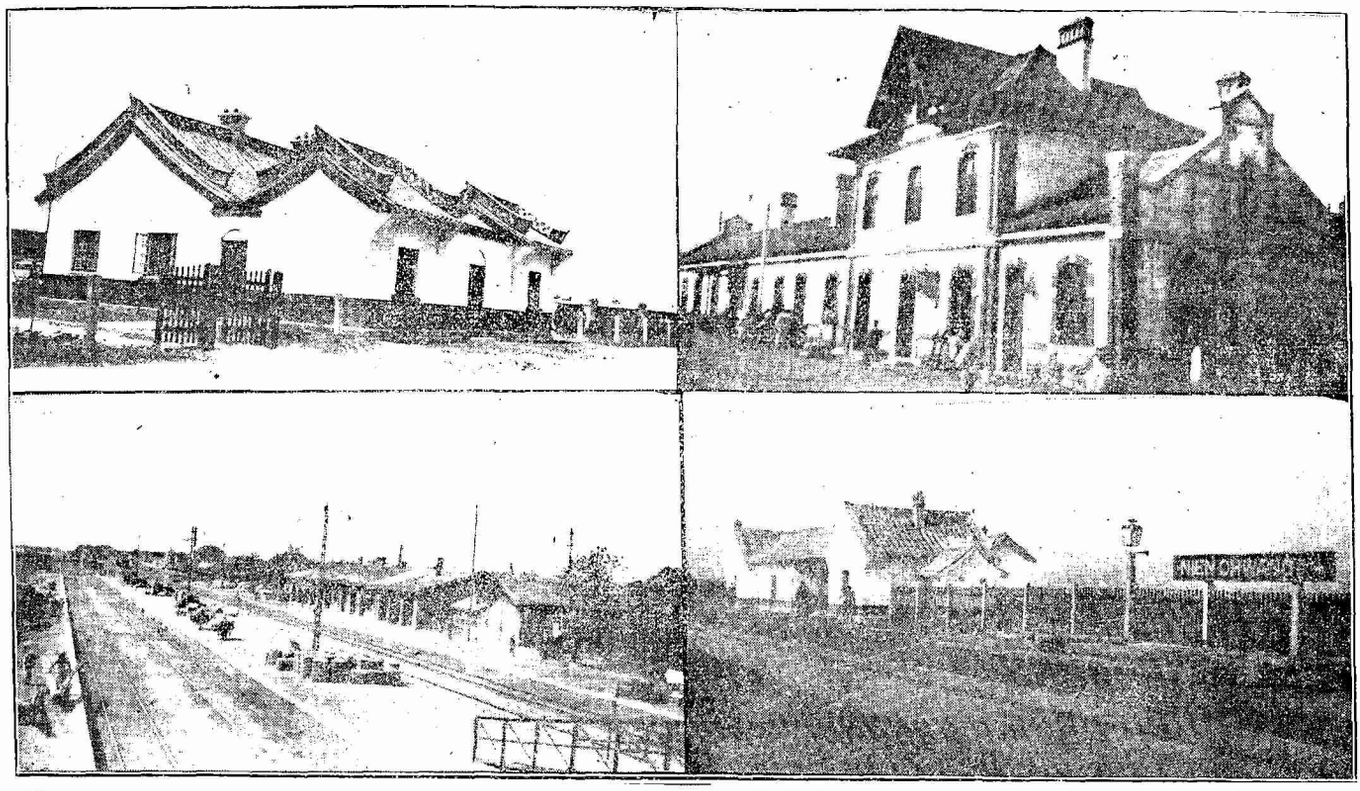
One of the reasons why the Lung-Hai line has attracted little attention in the modern railroad history of China has been due to the fact that the line has been without a coastal terminus and hence has been of local importance only. It has, however, served as a connecting link between the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow lines and the parts already constructed have done considerable business. The total revenue of the section from Hsuchowfu to Shanchow for 1922 was Mex. $3,162,-841.71 while the operating expenses were Mex. $1,383,411.36. In 1921 the number of passengers carried was 1,104,710, and the amount of freight carried in in 1922 was 845,206 tons. Both of these items naturally are expected to increasewhen the line is connected with the sea at Haichow.

Passes Interesting Country

The country through which the eastern section of the Lung-Hai, now about to be completed, passes, is most interesting, chiefly due to the fact that it has been practically isolated from other sections of eastern China. The country is practically level and for a considerable section follows the old bed of the Yellow River, which eccentric stream, known as China's River of Sorrows, suddenly abandoned in 1853 for a new outlet to the north of the Shantung Peninsula. The ancient banks and primitive mud-wall levees which the farmers constructed centuries ago are still visible and of most interest is the fact that the actual bed of the river was for a considerable distance more than 25 feet above the surrounding countryside. Thus one may observe the long and futile fight of the Chinese farmers and officials against the forces of nature and of the final victory of the Yellow River over the works of man. The Yellow River, like all of the streams of China, carried large amounts of silt which it deposited in its bed, gradually raising the level of the stream above the country through which it passed. The farmers fought the floods by building dikes, but as they built, the river raised its bed to such an extent that it finally broke over and found a new outlet to the sea several hundred miles to the north and into the Gulf of Chihli. Now comes

** For map showing new railway line in relationship to Chinese Government Railway system see inside back cover of this issue of Review.*

Stations Along the Lung-Hai and Shantung Railway Lines



Upper left: A station on the Shantung Line.

Lower left: Western Section of the Lung-Hai line, where it crosses the Peking-Hankow line.

Upper right: One of the new stations on eastern section of the Lung-Hai Railway Line.

Lower right: Nien-Chwang, another recently built station on the Lung-Hai line.

the modren railway to carry the products of the farm and factory to the sea and following along in the path originally cut by the ancient river.

The land in this section of Kiangsu is practically level and the traveler on the new line is practically always in sight of the old Shantung mountains which were islands in the days of Confucius. The soil is of a sandy-loam composition and is devoted largely to wheat and other grain production. The rainfall is much less than prevails at Shanghai and consequently the district is reputed to be much healthier than the Yangtze Valley district. Owing to the isolation of the district, the farmers and villagers have been practically untouched by the modern civilization which has reached the coastal ports. One sees, for instance, a type of sedan chair carried by donkeys, which undoubtedly must have been invented in the days of Confucius or earlier, and in addition to this a curious type of four-wheel cart constructed without a "fifth-wheel" or in other words, with all four wheels attached to a rigid frame which makes it quite difficult for the vehicle to be navigated around a corner or curve in the road. The carts are pulled by oxen, water-buffaloes and donkeys, frequently all three hitched to one vehicle.

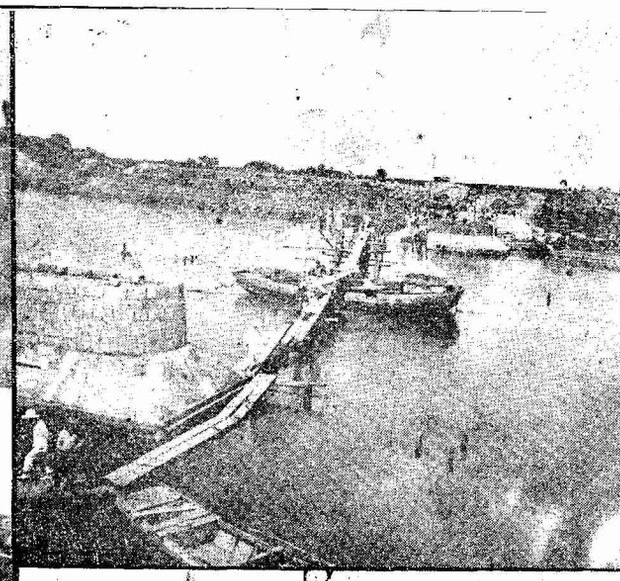
Outside of agriculture, the only other important industry is the production of salt which occupies the attention of the population along the coast at Haichow and to the northward to and beyond Tsingtao. The government revenue from the tax levied on the salt produced in this is said to amount to more than $30,000,000 or approximately half of the entire revenue derived from this source, and this despite the current rumors that extensive salt smuggling connived at by the military officials, goes on constantly. The salt is produced by pumping the sea water into shallow artificial lakes, where it is permitted to evaporate, after which the salt is scraped up into enormous piles and sold by the farmers to dealers through the government monopoly system. Undoubtedly the promoters of the Lung-Hai had the transportation of this salt in mind when they projected the railroad into this territory. At the present the salt is transported from Haichow in small steamers and junks or into the interior by carts and canals.

At the ends of the East section of the Lung-Hai stand the cities of Hsuchowfu and Haichow, both now being in the situation of a potential "boom" owing to the expectations of prosperity to come following the completion of the new road. Hsuchowfu now has about 200,000 people and is an important distributing center for the territory radiating from the meeting point of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei. Located at the intersection of the Lung-Hai and the Tientsin-Pukow lines, it draws sustenance from four directions. Most of the large foreign and native concerns are represented at Hsuchowfu and the American Presbyterian Mission, South, maintains a station with schools, a hospital and a church. Mr. S A. Fryer, traveling inspector for the British-American Tobacco Company, maintains his residence at Hsuchowfu and the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer is known far and wide for its hospitality, the city of Hsuchowfu not yet boasting a good foreign-style hotel.

Haichow Future Rival of Shanghai

At the other end of the line near the shores of the Yellow Sea is Haichow, the future rival of Shanghai, Tsingtao and Tientsin, if one would believe the enthusiasm of its native and foreign boosters. Haichow now has about 30,000 inhabitants but is experiencing growing pains evidenced by the considerable section already constructed outside the city walls. It is the seat of administration of General Bei Bao-san who has 10,000 well-equipped soldiers, 1,000 miles of good dirt roads and some 500 miles of telephone lines to his credit. General Bao took part in the war about Shanghai last September and was credited with an ambition to become tuchun of Chekiang, but after some two months of more or less strenuous fighting in the lower Yangtze area, he decided that his old home town of Haichow looked better than a military governorship, so he took his army back home and there he intends to stay, at least until some other general has sufficient power to oust him. The American Presbyterian Mission, South, also has a station at Haichow with a hospital presided over by Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Morgan, a middle school under the principalship of Mr. J.W. Vinson and in addition a number of mission schools scattered about through the district. One of the Catholic orders is also establishing a school there. There is only one foreign concern, a contracting firm, managed by a German, which is taking advantage of the building boom now in progress. Some of the other cities located about the projected harbor, are Nancheng, population 15,000; Hsinpuchen, 20,000; Pan Pu, head of the salt industry, 40,000; Dayishan, 20,000; Hsiangsweikow, 20,000 Chingkow, an important bean-cake

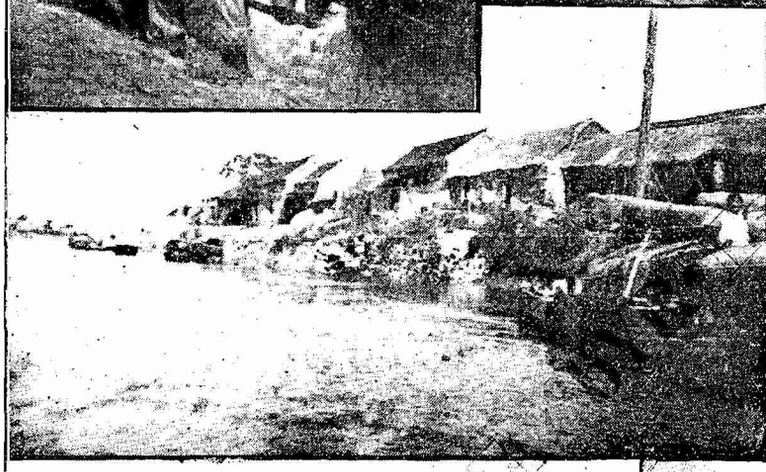
General Views of the Grand Canal, Haichow District

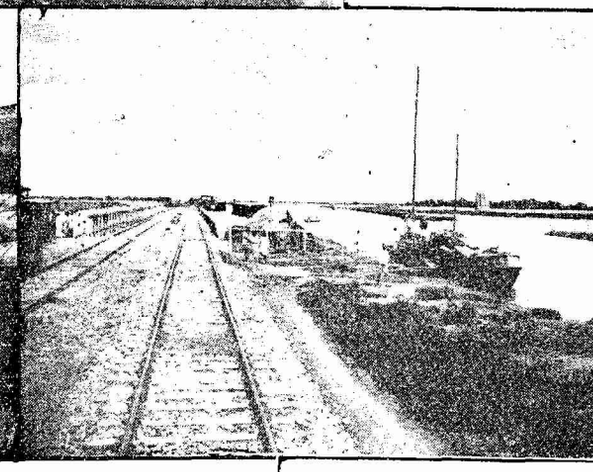


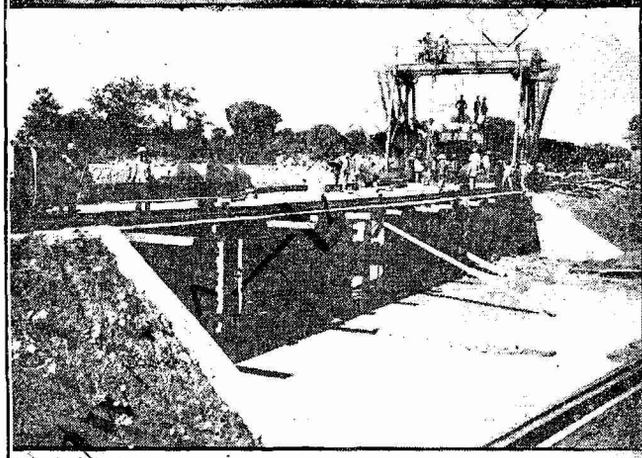
eft: Constructing the new dock where Lung-Hai Railway connects with Grand Canal.

Right: The construction of the modern railway bridge across the Grand Canal.

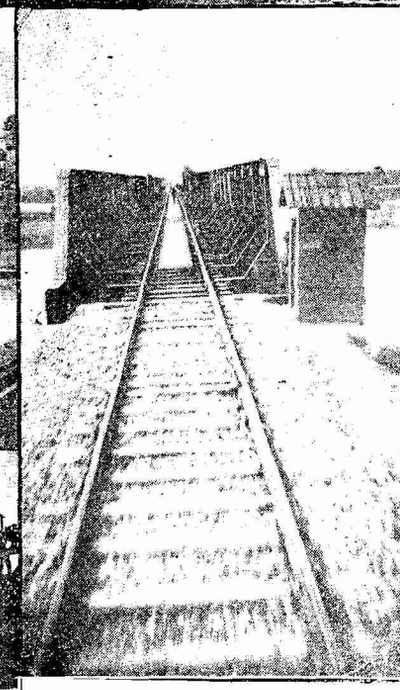
Below, left: Along Salt Canal, between Haichow and Ching Pu.



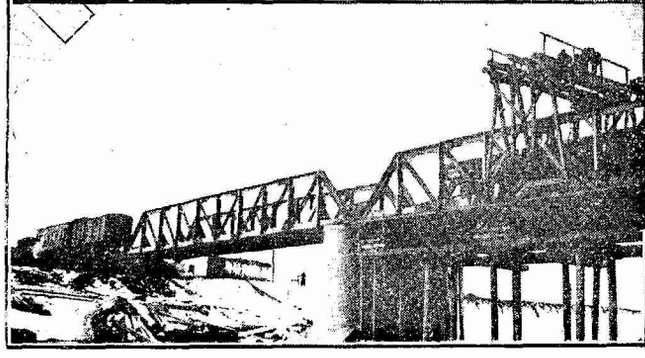




Above, right: The Grand Canal crossing at Yun Ho Station.



Left: Showing modern type of bridge construction on the Lung-Hai railway line.



Right: Another modern bridge on the Lung-Hai line.

Left: View showing portion of the Grand Canal Bridge, each of which span is 100 feet long.

exporting point, population 35,000. There is said to be more than 1,000,000 people living within hearing distance of the locomotive whistles when the trains begin to run over the new line.

To Have New Shipping Port

The all-important subject of conversation among the Haichow boosters, outside of the new railroad is the new shipping port to be located on Haichow Bay about 25 miles from the old city of Haichow. At the present the railway reaches tide water at Sinpu Port where docks are being constructed on the Lin Hing Ho, or Haichow River. Vessels ranging from 600 to 1,000 tons now call at high tide to deliver materials for the construction of the railroad and for transporting salt and bean-cake and other products. The new harbor, which is to cost something in the neighborhood of Mex. $30,000,000 is to be located on Haichow Bay just south of the mouth of the Ling Hing Ho. Although the engineering details have not at yet been disclosed, the engineers plan to take advantage of a small island lying off the coast of Yuchowshan. A causeway is to be constructed connecting the island with the shore thus providing a breakwater with deep-sea anchorage for ocean-going ships. The Dutch engineers, generally recognized as authorities in harbor construction, are enthusiastic over the prospects of the new enterprise and when questioned regarding the possibilities point to the vast hinterland tapped by the railroad which now has a population of at least 10,000,000 and is said to be the most densely populated region in the world.

Scenically, the district meets the fullest expectations of the tourist. Yuchowshan island has already been "occupied" by the local residents as a summer resort and General Bei Bao-san is showing his confidence in the place by having a $10,000 summer villa constructed for use this summer. There is an excellent beach with clear ocean water and wooded mountain scenery. Two other mountain ranges on the coast ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, Yun Tai Shan and Pei Pao Shan are rich in ancient temples and pagodas. Then there is Crystal mountain, a vast pile of natural glass sufficient to supply the world with horn-rimmed spectacles of any shade desired. On one of the mountains is a curious double pagoda some 140 feet in height, the top of which provides a view of the entire countryside for miles around and near which resides a hermit priest, famous throughout the district for his philosophy.

General Bei Pao-san, Defense Commissioner of the Haichow district, who has devoted his energy to the construction of modern roads. More than 1,000 miles of highways have put him in an almost impregnable position.

Practically all parts of the district may be reached by motor car over the excellent system of dirt roads which have been constructed in recent years by General Bei Bao-san, defense commissioner of the Haichow district. It is now possible to take motor trips ranging from 15 to 80 miles with the prospects of a new road being opened giving motor communication with the Yangtze River at Nantungchow. A few years ago the district was infested by bandit gangs which maintained their headquarters in the mountains and preyed upon the villages on the surrounding plains, but owing to General Bei's road and telephone systems, they practically have been driven out of the country.

This about completes the story of the Lung-Hai, with the exception of a ride over the new line which representatives of the *China Press*, (Shanghai) enjoyed a few days ago as the guests of the engineering staff of the line. We started from Hsuchowfu at about 10:30 o'clock in the morning aboard a motor trolley which has been installed for inspection purposes and toured the new line at a speed of some 45 miles per hour to the head of construction about 100 miles west of the division point. First it was explained that the new road will draw its fuel supply from the Ching Hsiang Mines at Tsaochwang, a short distance to the north in Shantung province.

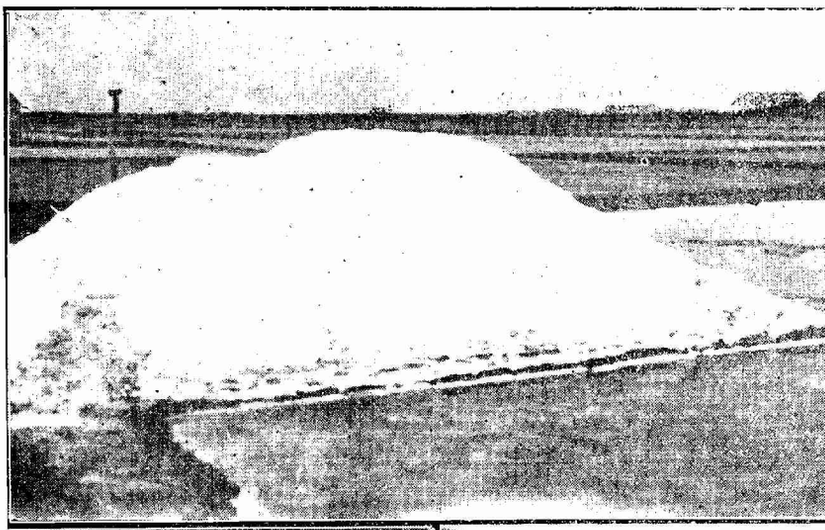
Railway of Permanent Construction

The first thing which interests the visitor is the permanent nature of the construction. The rails are of the 100 pound variety and the sleepers (ties) are of Oregon pine, Japanese oak and German creosoted timber. Preparations for a future supply of sleepers is in evidence in the afforestation work which the railway is starting along the tracks along with the construction work. The steel rails for the first section of forty miles out of Hsuchowfu came from the Hanyehping Works at Hankow while those on the eastern end are being imported from Belgium. The bridge steel all comes from Belgium and Holland, as a part of the loan contract. One section of the line contains a 16-mile section which is perfectly straight and there are two or three sections of straight track of 12 miles in length. The shortest curve is 5,000 feet. The highest point on the line is 170 feet above sea level and the grades are all at the ratio of one foot to 200 feet. The deepest cut is some 25 feet below the surface of the ground near the Haichow end. All of the stone for the ballast is obtained from the nearby hills and is crushed by hand labor. The stations are all of standard Chinese-style construction with living quarters for station masters and engineers. As stated previously the road for a considerable distance follows the old bed of the Hwangho or Yellow River and crosses the Grand Canal as well as the ancient Imperial Grand Highway which connected Peking with Shanghai in the days of the Empire. The railroad has extended spurs to the banks of the Grand Canal and has constructed modern docks there as well as on the Iho river.

According to Mr. Hondelink, chief engineer, little trouble was experienced from opposition on the part of the country people, care being taken to avoid important burial grounds. Smaller graves were moved to new cemeteries provided by the railway. During the construction of one of the longer bridges, a report was circulated that seventeen children had been buried, one under each of the eventeen spans. When this story was traced down it was found to have originated with the laborers themselves to prevent the country children from climbing about the works and interfering with the job. One amusing story developed from the theft of sleepers from one of the supply camps. The loss of the sleepers was reported to the local police and a few days later they came in with the culprit, a local coffin-maker, together with proof of his crime in the form of several fine native coffins made of first-grade Oregon pine. The native police insisted that the coffins belonged to the railroad and there they are today standing on one of the station platforms. A visitor asked Mr. Hondelink whether the railroad was going into the coffin business and he replied that the possession of the coffins was proving a

(Continued on page 22)

33-018

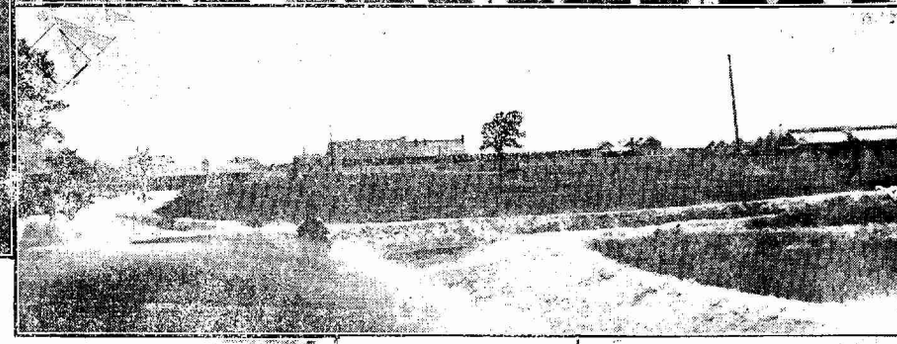


Left: The salt fields at Haichow. The Chinese Government revenue from this district amounts to more than thirty millions of dollars annually.

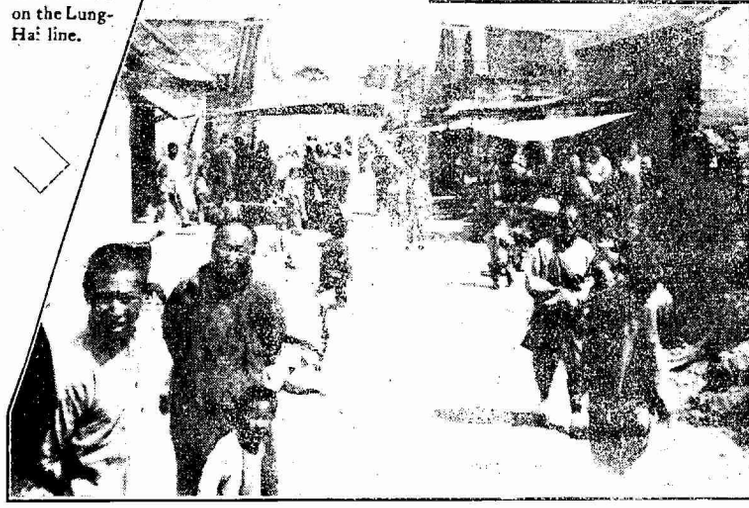
Central, right: Gen. Bei Pao-san entertains visiting newspaper men. At the extreme right is Dr. L. S. Morgan, of the Mission Hospital at Haichow, and standing beside him is Gen. Bei Pao-san.

Below: Modern buildings constructed by the Lung-Hai railway at Haichow.

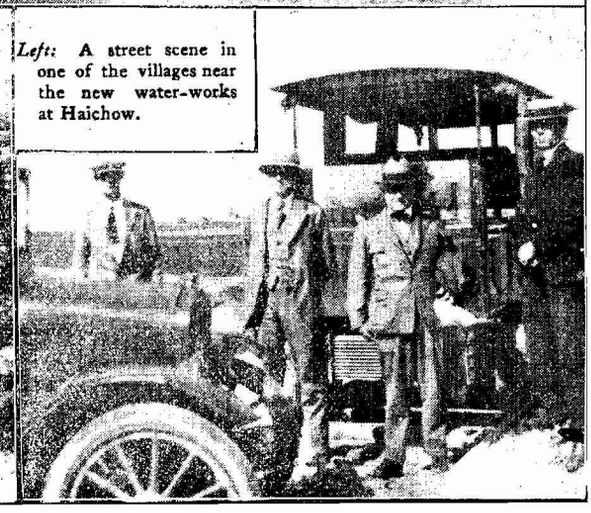
Bottom, right: Fords and trolley cars are used by the railway engineers for inspection work. Left to right are Dr. L. S. Morgan of Haichow; Mr. A. Van Lutsenberg Mass, section engineer; D. H. Lawson of The China Press and E R. Hondelink, chief engineer of the Lung-Hai eastern railway.

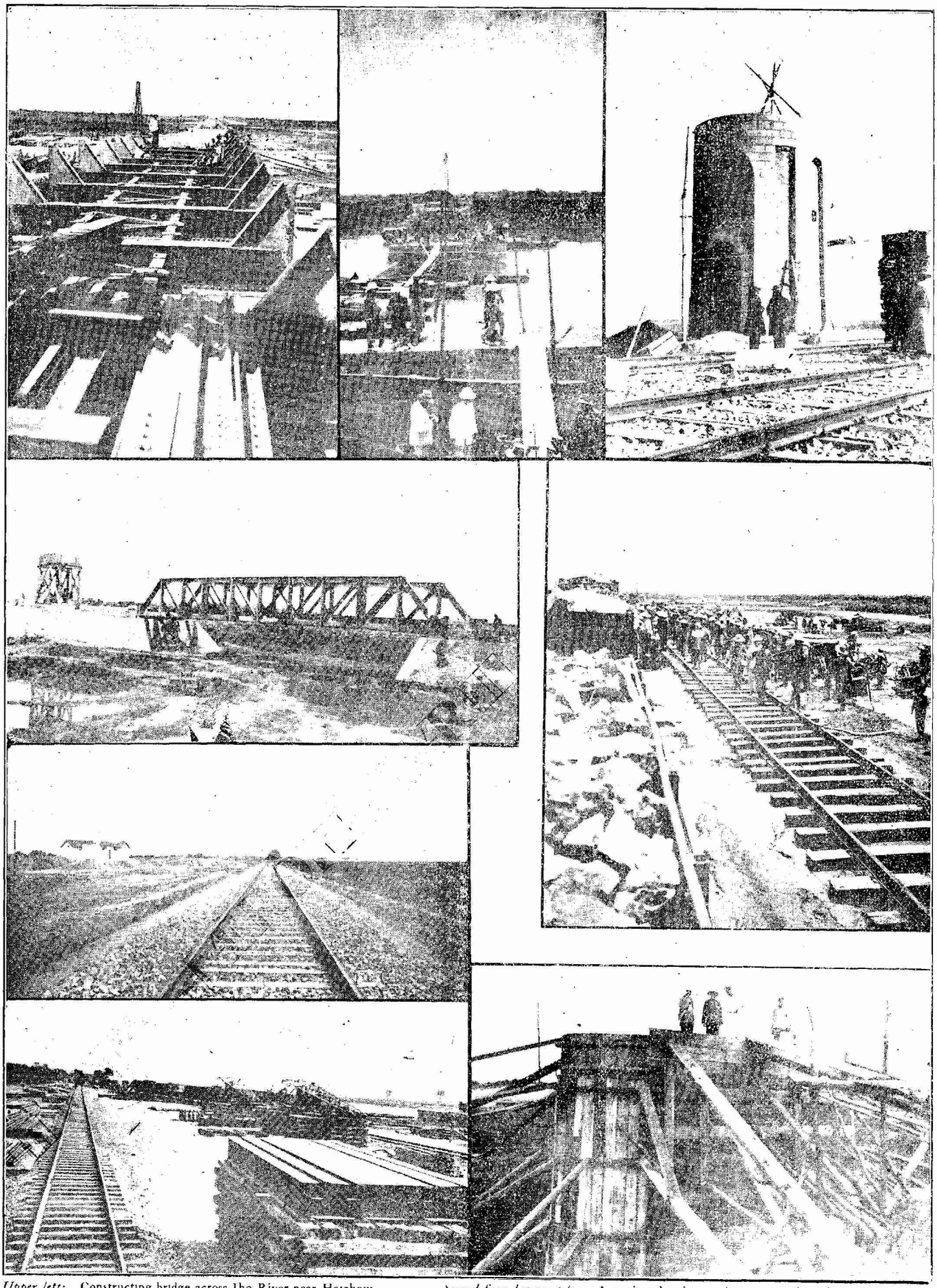


Above: One of the tunnels on the Lung-Hai line.



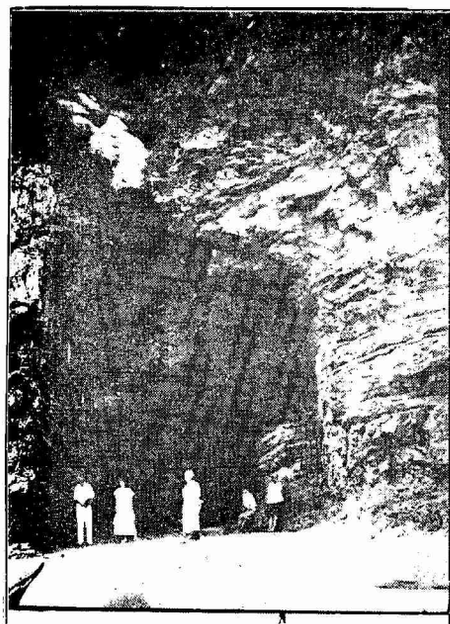
Left: A street scene in one of the villages near the new water-works at Haichow.

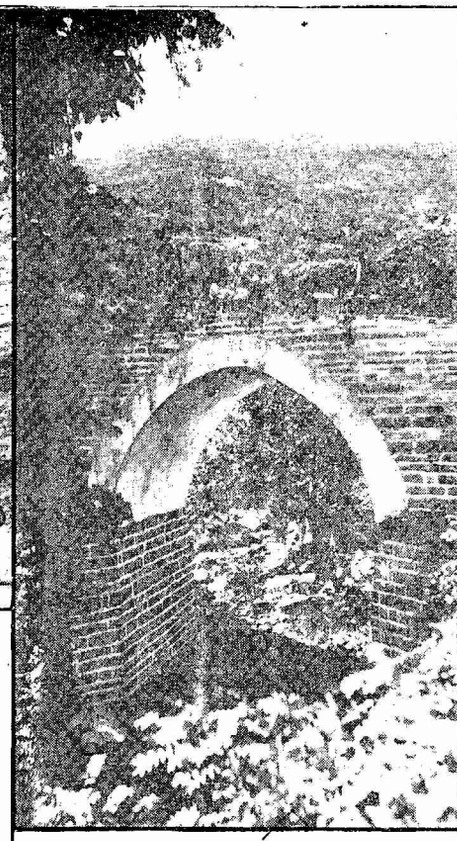


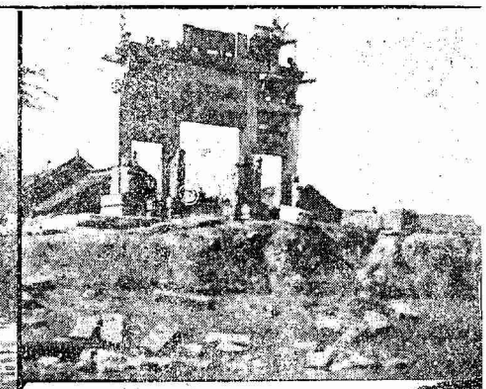


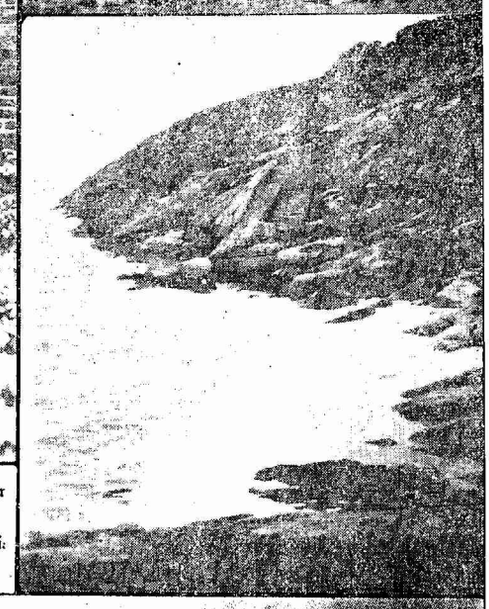
Upper left: Constructing bridge across Iho River near Hatchow.
Upper center: Grand Canal Bridge under construction.
Upper right: One of the water towers, built of lime stone.
Left center: A 100 foot span bridge recently completed.
Right center: Pushing the Lung-Hai line toward the sea.
Second form bottom, left: A section showing modern constuction of road-bed.
Bottom, left: A section of the railway yards at Hsuchow fu, showing stores of bridge material.
Bottom, right: A few of the bridges were built of concrete but most were built of native stone.

33-020



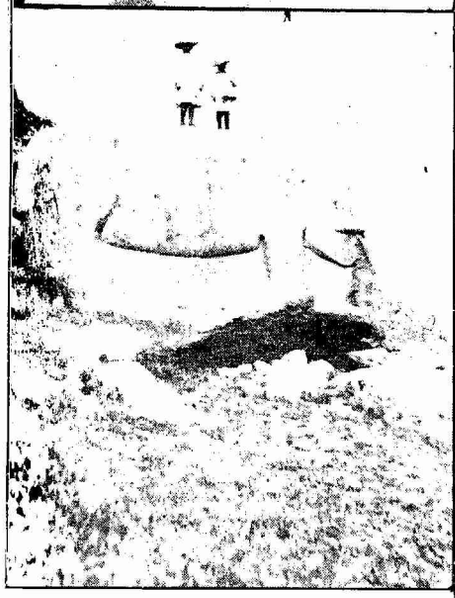






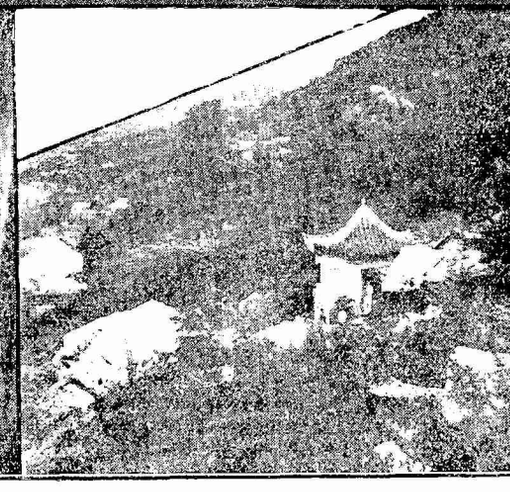
Above: An ancient stone bridge across the pilgrim road to the famous temples.

Upper left: Curiosity always attracts visitors to this huge cavern.



Upper right: A "Pailo", or native monument, near Haichow.

Above: An ancient monument made from a boulder.

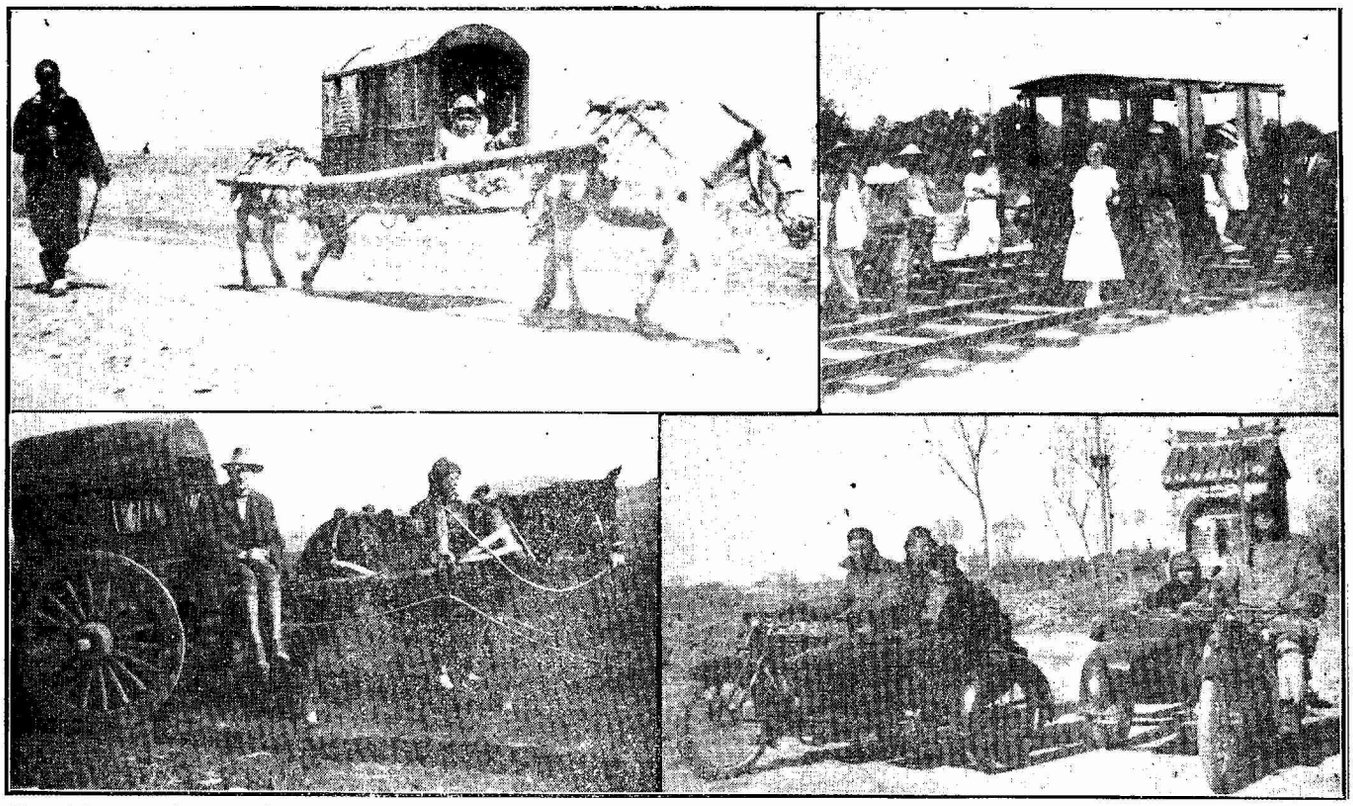


Above: Haichow Mission Hospital staff on an outing.

Center, right: A section of the new harbor and beach at Haichow.

Above: A glimpse of some of the beautiful scenery near Haichow.

33-021

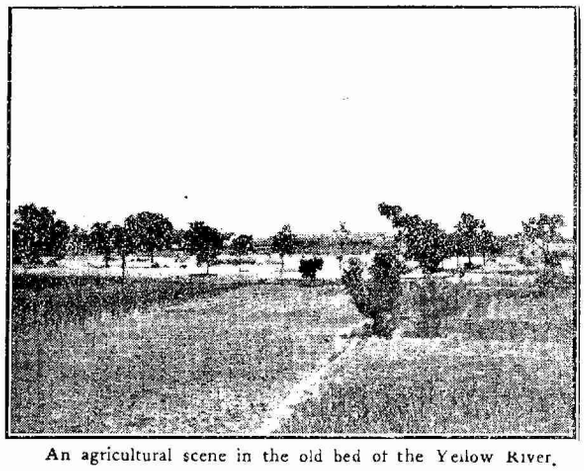


Upper left: A curious type of sedan chair used in Northern Kiang-su.

Upper right The motor trolley used for inspection tours by engineers on the Lung-Hai east line. In the picture are: Dr. L. S. Morgan (at right), and Mr. and Mrs. De Roo de la Faille. Mr. De Roo is assistant engineer of the eastern section. This trolley car is capable of making a speed of 50 miles per hour.

Lower left: Mr. S. A Fryer, travelling inspector for the British-American Tobacco Co., on one of his business trips in Northern Kiang-su. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer reside in Hsuchow-fu

Lower right: More than 1,000 miles of modern roads in the Haichow district enable members of the American Southern Presbyterian Mission to make their inspection trips in motorcycles or Fords.



An agricultural scene in the old bed of the Yellow River.

considerable embarassment owing to the frequent applications from persons residing along the line for more coffins of similar construction.

One is immediately impressed by the permanency of the construction, there being at least 19 inches of crushed stone between the sleepers and the earth embankment. The engineers estimate that there will be little depreciation for a period of at least ten years, aside from the replacement of sleepers. There are 40 bridges on the 140 mile stretch of track, all being of standard construction.

Although there is a stretch of about 15 miles to be completed the effect of the new line is already to be noted in the general social and economic aspects of the district. The town of Yunho, for instance, was nothing but a streach of prairie two years ago. Today it has 3,000 population and there is much speculation in property, in approved boom-town fashion. Perhaps the most important influence of the new railroad, combined with the system of motor-roads constructed in the Haichow section, has been political. As mentioned in the foregoing, this district formerly was the happy-hunting-ground for bandit gangs. Now the railroad has made the district accessible for the native police and the bandits have been pushed back into the Shantung mountains, or better, have been given jobs at $15 a month carting dirt and stones for the new railroad.

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Business Opportunities

The following inquires have been received by the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes indicated. Further particulars may be obtained from that office by furnishing item numbers:

Pianos. A manufacturer in Elgin, Illinois, is desirous of placing a complete line of pianos on the Shanghai market. A catalogue is on file in the Commercial Office of the American Consulate-General. (File No. 867.2)

Pianos. A firm of manufacturers in Michigan is desirous of securing an active agent to distribute instruments of its own manufacture: pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and electric reproducing pianos. Export price list F. A. S. New York to wholesale distributors only, may be consulted at the Commercial Office of the American Consulate-General (File No. 867.2)

Enamel Ware. A Los Angeles exporter desires a representative in Shanghai. (File No. 610.1)

Tungsten, Antimony, Moiybdinum, Chrome, Tin, Manganese, Etc. A New York dealer desires to purchase in quantity from Shanghai producers or shippers. (File. No. 863.4)

Steel Plate Washers. A manufacturer in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, desires to get in touch with a Shanghai importer who would be interested in handling his products on a commission basis. (File No. 866.13)

Air Compressors For Garage Free Air Service. A Chicago manufacturer desires to form a connection with a distributor who will handle the sale of his products in Shanghai. Catalogue on file in the Commercial Office of the American Consulate-General. (File No. 866.16)

Toilet Requisites. A manufacturer of perfumes, cosmetics, et cetera, in Oakland, California, would like to sell his preparations to Shanghai importers, druggists and department stores. (File No. 869.5)

Canned Goods, Fresh and Dried Fruits, Old Newspapers, Broken Glass, etc. A San Francisco exporter desires new connections for shipping his line of goods to Shanghai. (File No. 610.1)

Old Newspapers, Broken Glass, Canned Goods, Flour, Manufactured Articles, Raw Products and General Merchandise. A San Francisco firm desires a Shanghai representative to work on a commission basis. (File No. 610.1)

Wooden Ship Knees. A manufacturer in Portland, Oregon, desires to enter the Shanghai market. (File No. 866.16)

Stoves. A manufacturer of stoves for cooking and heating purposes, located in Joliet, Illinois, desires to establish connections in Shanghai. (File No. 866.12)

Antimony Regulus 99 Per cent. An American firm in Hongkong desires to get in touch with Shanghai dealers or producers, not exporters. Only firms now having no representation in America are requested to correspond. (File No. 869.2)

U. S. Congressmen to Make Far East Tour

Shanghai will be paid a ten-day visit by a group of United States Congressmen July 19, when the *s.s. Chaument* is scheduled to arrive here from Manila on her tour of the Far East. The *Chaument* as part of the Asiatic Fleet, will probably visit Chefoo while here, and will depart from Shanghai July 29 for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The Congressmen making the Far Eastern trip are: Senator and Mrs. John W. Harreld and daughter-in-law of Oklahoma, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Begg and son of Sandusky, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crisp of Americus, Gegoria; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Smithwick and daughter of Pensacola, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Connally and son of Marlin, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. McReynolds of Chattanooga, Tenn; Mr. and Mrs. Otis Wingo and daughter and son of De Queen, Arkansas; Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Buttness of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. Luther A. Johnston and daughter and son of Corsicana, Texas and Mr. Marvin Jones of Amarillo, Texas, all Congressmen.

The *Chaument* will leave San Francisco June 17 for the Far Eastern trip and will pay visits at Honolulu, Guam, Manila and Shanghai and possibly other points.

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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

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33-023

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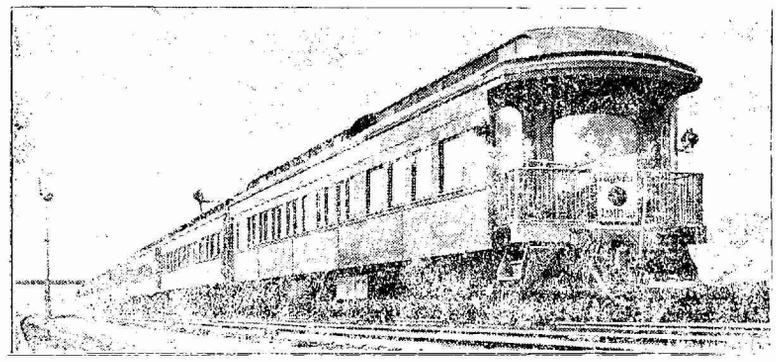

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A. I. C.'S Earnings Steadily Gaining

Report of American International Corp., for the first quarter of 1925—incidentally the first quarterly report A. I. C. has published—shows a steady and gratifying improvement in the earning power of the corporation. Net earnings for the three months were $426,971 against $703,449 in the full year 1924 and $268,053 in 1923.

A comparison of detailed figures for reports for the quarter and the two preceding years follows:

	1925 1st quar.	1924 Year	1923 Year
Int. on cur. assets	$21,100	$229,170	$215,662
Int. on securities	48,052	76,226	80,789
Divs. on stocks owned	122,595	342,474	295,585
Profit on securities sold	280,009	258,782	.....
Prof. on synd. participation	21,685	126,474	.....
Int. from prop. companies	.....	.....	21,897
Miscellaneous	1,919	6,090	52,137
Total income	$495,360	$1,039,216	$666,070
General expenses	60,017	305,043	367,648
Interest paid	627	2,565	2,637
Taxes	7,745	28,159	27,732
Total deductions	68,389	335,767	398,017
Net income	$426,971	$703,449	$268,063

The first three items, compared, indicate that liquid assets of the corporation are being more advantageously used, yielding increased returns in interest and dividends.

Expenses Reduced

The item of general expenses, although a comparatively small one, is worthy of attention. The cost of managing and running the company has been reduced to an average of $240,000 a year, against $367,000 two years ago, and is being still further reduced. It is probable that running expenses for the full year 1925 will be less than $250,000.

Earnings from syndicate participations in the quarter were small, only $21,100, or one-sixth what they were last year. This is a new field for A. I. C., but it is one which seems to hold out good possibilities for the future.

Perhaps the only unsatisfactory feature of the report in one aspect is that a large portion of earnings were from profits on securities bought and sold. It goes without saying that stock market conditions will not always be favorable and that, consequently, such profits must be irregular, at least. For regular earnings A. I. C. will have to depend largely on interest and dividends on judiciously selected investments, syndicate participations, etc.

Dividend Outlook

While first quarter earnings, equivalent to 85 cents a share on its 490,000 common and 9,000 preferred shares, do not warrant any immediate hope of dividends, steady improvement in net in the last two years makes it a possibility that the next few years may find stockholders receiving a return on their holdings.

By the recent recapitalization and exchange of old common stock for new no par shares, the deficit $12,375,731 at the end of 1923 was wiped out and a surplus of $5,061,997 set up in its place on December 31 last. This removed any hindrance in the path of dividends when current earnings shall justify a distribution.—*The Wall Street Journal, N. Y.*

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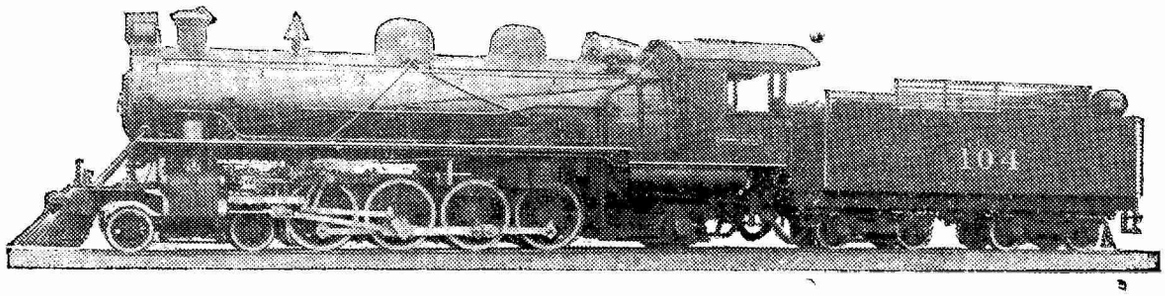

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33-025

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33-026

Men and Events

Mr. C. H. Nelson of the Texas Oil Company, Shanghai, returned on the *Pres. Polk* after a business trip to Japan.

Mr. G. C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner, returned June 1, from a month's trip through North China and Manchuria.

Mr. W. H. Donald of the Bureau of Economic Information, Peking, returned to his home in Peking Tuesday via Tientsin by the steamer *Kingsing* after spending several days in Shanghai.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Perkins have arrived in Shanghai prior to their departure for Kiukiang where they will resume their work at the Methodist Mission after two years leave of absence in the United States.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will wind up its affairs in this part of the world and close its Shanghai office within a month acting upon instructions received from the head office of the company in San Francisco.

Miss Margaret R. Gross of San Francisco has been admitted to the Shanghai Bar in the United States Court for China. Miss Gross is the second woman to be admitted to the local Bar, the first having been Mrs. Macaulay, a naval officer's wife.

Illegal taxation and interference with the Chinese Government Railways were scored by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at a special meeting of the members held last Thuresday. Mr. F. F. Fairman, Chairman of the Chamber, presided at the meeting.

The China Committee of the Pan-Pacific Conference to be held on July 1 in Honolulu met Monday at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. The delegates will leave for the conference in two groups the first having sailed Wednesday, June 3, on the *Tengyu Maru*.

Miss Elizabeth Sandor, sister of Mr. H. Sandor of the Asia Realty Company, arrived in Shanghai on the *Coblenz* from Uzharod, Czecho-Slovakia. Miss Sandor is assistant manager of the Danube Bank of Czecho-Slovakia and expects to remain for some time as the guest of her brother and Mrs. Sandor.

Four hundred Americans observed the annual Memorial Day services in Shanghai last Saturday at Bubbling Well cemetary under the auspices of the American units, Shanghai Voluntary Corps. Included were members of the S. V. C., detachments from the men-of-war in harbor, the United Spanish War Veterans and civilans.

Mrs. C. H. Hughes and daughter, Miss Margaret, spent several days in Shanghai on their way round the world on the *President Polk*. Mrs. Hughes is the wife of the Japan manager the Foundation Company of New York, construction engineers, who at present are constructing several large steel bridges for the Imperial Japanese Government in Japan.

Miss Mary Hanlon of Manila became the bride of Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Manila business man, Monday, June 1, in a ceremony celebrated at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy. Miss Hanlon was attended by her sister, Miss Ann Hanlon, as maid of honor. United States Vice-Consul W. B. Wilson witnessed the ceremony. The bridal couple intend to spend their honeymoon in the vicinity of Shanghai, after which they will go to Manila, where they are to reside.

Five American teachers have been appointed by the trustees of Yale in China to teach at that university next year. They are: Messrs. Southard Menzel, '25, of Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Arthur Clarence Walworth, Yale, '25, of Newton Center, Mass; Louis Loder Gilbert, Wesleyan, 24, of New Haven; Harold B. Bender, of New Naven, instructor in Biology at Yale; Francis S. Hutchins, Oberlin '25 of Oberlin, Ohio. The men will sail for China some time this summer and take up their duties in the fall.

At a special meeting of the new Executive Board of the American Women's Club last Thursday, the following officers were elected for the 1925-26 club year, effective July 1, 1925: Mrs. J. Scott Emens, President; Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. R. W. Squires, Second Vice-President and Chairman of the House Committee; Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. G. Whittaker, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. P. W. Giovannini, treasurer.

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News from South China

The Yunnanese and the Kwangsi-ites mercenaries in Canton, as an informal desertion from Bolshevism, have warned cadets in their several war colleges to refrain from further preaching the new teaching of the Kuomintang. Two cadet corps of the Kwangsi Army in Canton City have been transferred to distance stations so as to prevent unnecessary contact between the propagandists and the cadets.

Since May 25th, all pro-Kuomintang forces in Canton City have been removed to Honam, south side of the Canton River, or to Whampoa, further down the River on the south side. The Bolshevists still possess a force of more than 7,000 strong at Honam and Whampoa, and up to the evening of the 26th, no conflict between the Bolshevists and their deserters have taken place. A report says that General Wu Te-chen, commanding the Gendarmes, has also deserted the Bolshevists, but definite attitude of the several militarists now in the game is hard to ascertain, and the muddle prevailing may continue for some time without any one knowing what comes next.

Canton authorities are calling on foreign as well as native firms to register their trademarks, but so far very little response has been noticed, in view of the uncertain tenure of the Bolshevist officials. More than 150 trade-marks should have taken out registrations, but less than 30 have done so. It will cost $40 to $45 to have a registration perfected.

The strike of the mattings workers in Canton is really more serious than it appears, according to the mattings exporters, who are charging their employes in this city as "unreasonable" and of having gone "outside of their sphere of interest." The exporters have tried to point out that most of the products shipping from Canton are manufactured in Tungkun and nearby districts and the workers in Canton connected with the godowns are assigned only with the work of giving some finish touch to the mattings before packing for export, and in some cases, goods are transhipped directly from junks from the factory districts to coastal or foreign ocean steamers without going through the workers in the several godowns at Canton. The exporters are condemning the stevedores union for siding with the workers in Canton by refusing to load goods on steamers, an act interfering with the thousands of workers in mattings inland who are not benefitted by it. On the other hand, the workers in this article in Canton declare that they must be given better conditions and higher wages on account of the growing increase of cost of living.

No religious books or course in religion shall hereafter be allowed in the regular curriculums of schools in Canton, public or private, according to a special order of the Civil Governor at Canton, who has directed that religion must be separated from school education. The Civil Governor has also made attendance of religious services or ceremonials in schools by students voluntary or compulsory only by consent of the parents concerned. The order was made at the instance of the Bureau of Education by petition of the anti-Christian League and others aiming to make a blow at the Christian schools. It is not believed that the order will help the anti-Christian agitators any, as the Christian institutions, which always have more applicants than they can take care of, may still continue their work as they used to do by simply asking all parents or guardians of students to give the necessary consent for their wards to attend services.

Schools supported by the Canton Municipality have not payed their teachers since last November, and unless relief is coming, most of the teachers will resign and thus close the public schools of the city, it is feared. The teachers applied to the authorities for relief of May 28th, but the reply given has not satisfied the teachers, who really want their pay and not a promise to see about the arrears.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Department of Public Education in Canton to properly look after its own schools, it has gone into a campaign to close down old style schools. Should the old style schools have to close for failing to comply with the teachings of a certain political party and the public schools suspend for lack of government appropriations, many boys and girls will be playing on the Canton streets soon.

According to the *Chinese Mail*, the Cantonese troops in rivalry with the Yunnanese mercenaries for the control of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, while denying that they have incited the arsenal workers to strike in order to paralyze the plant under the pretext of demanding for higher wages, have contributed several thousand dollars towards the strike fund of the labor union concerned.

Intrigues are still in progress in Canton among political and military circles, but up to the May 28th, everything was

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quiet. General Tang Chi-yao's anti-Bolshevist troops are still in Kwangsi and a little too far to cause any change for the present. The Bolshevists are still nominally in control of Canton City.

The ritual to the three Buddhas, known to the Southern Chinese as three pearls, because all of them were pretty nuns before their deification, was recently performed by more than 50 nuns in Canton by order of the Bolshevists as an entertainment; and the lark appears to have divided the women Buddhists interested in the religion into several camps. Some have severely denounced the Bolshevists for playing with religious rituals. Some Bolshevists are still holding entertainments in Canton for the benefit of their party interest, and in the program for May 25th at the *Ti Tih Kung Yuan* Park, pretty nuns to appear to recite psalms were advertised as one of the features, despite certain public sentiment against playing with something which a section of the community considers as holy and sacred.

The Union of Workers of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng near Canton has issued an official statement affirming that the strike now in progress was to force the Arsenal authorities to comply with their demands for higher pay, something necessitated by the growing high cost of living, denying that it was done for political purposes.

While allegation is current in Canton City that the oils recently arrived at Canton on board a Russian vessel were of American and British orgin and not from Vladisvostok as reported, display advertisements in local press inserted by the Soviet Union Petroleum Agency state that its products are from Soviet Russia.

To cater to the smokers who believe that everything connected with the name of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen must be good, the Chinese Merchants Tobacco Company has announced the forthcoming of a new brand of cigarettes, the "Chungshan," by which the late Kuomintang chief was also known among the Chinese.

The Marine Corps stationed at Canton, despite the recent order of the acting Generalissimo cancelling extra tax on flour, is collecting the tax as usual. Foreign consulates interested in flour import of their nationals have made protests, pointing out that it was a double duty countrary to treaty provisions.

Upon a protection fee of $1,600 daily, the "Reds" in Canton have again sanctioned miscellaneous gamblings. For the time being the anti-gambling committee of the Christian Church in Canton will not take aggressive steps to combat with the evils, it is said, fearing that serious misunderstanding may result, notwithstanding requests have been received for action.

The political situation in Canton is still far from being clear for the time being. While there is much being done "under current," the only visible sign of unrest is the erection of temporary fortifications outside some military stations in the city and the removal of the Bolshevist headquarters from the north to the south side of the River.

The anti-Bolshevists in South China politics, through their press organs, are claiming that Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has withdrawn from his former comrades and will henceforth work with the anti-Bolshevists. On the other hand, Mr. Sun's name is being mentioned among the Bolshevist circles for civil governor of Canton.

Reports also have appeared that General Hsu Chung-chi, commanding the Kuomintang Army in Swatow, will no longer support Bolshevism. He, however, is in favor of the new movement of Canton for the Cantonese and will not cooperate any longer with non-Cantonese militarists in Canton politics, it is said.

Yunnanese in Waichow are trying to keep Cantonese from passing their new sphere of influence, while the Kwangsi-ites controlling the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, are likewise preventing the Bolshevist Yunnanese from traveling on the line coming from Shiukwan. Reported conflicts near Canton the last few days were skirmishes by rival military factions independent of the proposed general arrangement to oust the Bolshevists from Kwangtung.

A Hongkong correspondent of a Canton newspaper understands that General Tang Chi-yao, *Tuchun*, of Yunnan, whose army is invading Kwangsi with an aim to ultimately march on Kwangtung, has arrived at Hongkong and has been entertaining lavishly since May 20th, but close inquiry at circles which are familiar with such movement has failed to even estimate a date about which General Tang will arrive That he may come to Canton by way of Hongkong is probable, it is admitted.

Replying to the Central Executive Committee at Canton asking for the recognition of the Women Workers Union

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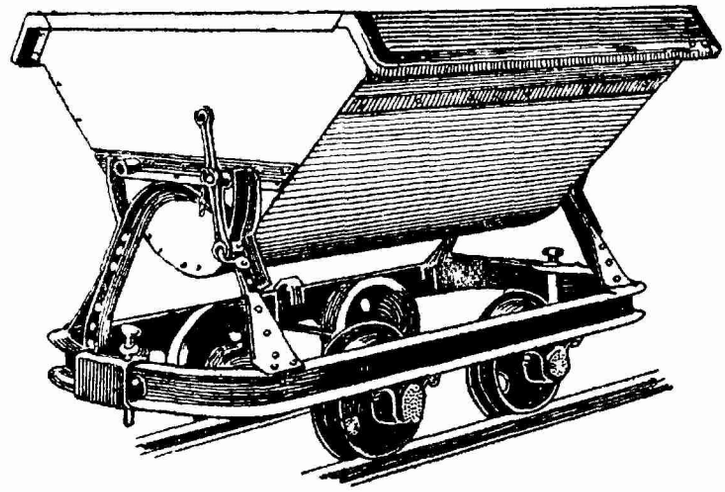

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in the Silk Center of Canton, reinstatement of dismissed reeling girls to the silk filatures since the strike, and financial and medical aid to persons who have suffered on account of the strike, the Canton Silk Association only said in a few sentences that, owing to loss involved because of labor troubles, many filatures have been unable to resume operation and are awaiting relief and commpensation to loss of the workers is out of the question.

Mr. Tang Tien-wu, editor of the *Woo Kan Daily News* at Macao, deported by the Portuguese authorities May 23rd on charge of political utterances detrimental to the interest of the community, has returned to Canton. He blamed a well-known Chinese gambler in Macao responsible for his public statements in the Canton press.

Bolshevists in Canton, it is reported, will make capital out of a recent assault by three drunk French sailors on a foki of a local shop, for an anti-imperialist demonstration. The unpleasant incident took place on the Bund, Canton, evening of May 21st, when the sailors escaped arrest by native police by taking refuge at Shameen, when pursued.

H. W.

Canton, May 29, 1925.

Advance in World Prices

Prices continue to advance the world over. Official valuations of the principal articles entering the United States in December 1924 show in a large proportion of cases higher prices of the merchandise sent to us than that of the same article in the countries from which they were consigned at the corresponding date of last year. Of the seventy principal articles imported in which the Department of Commerce gives the December import price per unit of quantity, no less than fifty show higher import prices in December 1924 than in December 1923, while only nineteen articles show reductions in the import price.

This method of comparing present world prices with those of earlier year is especially practicable in the official figures of the United States, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, by reason of the fact that the laws and regulations of the United States require the statement of the ualue of each article imported to be the export value in the country from which sent, plus any export tax imposed by the country from which it is consigned So it appears, says the Trade Record, that when we compare the official figures of the value of the respective articles imported, we have a definite statement of market price of the article on leaving the country from which it is sent to us. While this comparison does not show actual advances in the price of the article in any single country, the fact that most of the great articles are drawn from the same sections of the world year after year suggests that prices the world over are higher in 1924 than in 1923.

Manufacturing materials are the most important of articles in which advances occur. Carpet wool impored in December 1923 came at 21c. per pound against 28c. per pound in December 1914; clothing wools advanced from 35c. per pound in December 1923 to 56c. in December 1924; combing wools advanced from 35c. to 56c.; tin in bars and blocks from 39c. per pound to 50c.; Manila hemp from $148 per ton to $224; cattle hides advanced from an average of 12½c. per pound to a little over 14c.; sheep and lamb skins from 25½c. to 34c.; jute and jute butts advanced from $92.80 per ton to $157.90; sisal from $112 per ton to $155; pulp wood from $9.64 per cord to $10.24.

In certain foodstuffs there is also a material advance. Coffee was imported in December 1923 at an average of 13c per pound against 21½c. per pound in December 1924; wheat $93 C. per bushel in 1923 against $2.51 in December 1924; bananas 44½c. per bunch against 53½c.; oil 15c. per pound against 16½c.; peanut oil 12c. per pound against a little over 13.; codfish slightly more than 7c. per pound in December 1923 and a fraction over 8c. in the same month of 1923; cocoanut oil 6½c. per pound against 8c; cocoa a fraction above 6c. per pound in 1923 and over 9c. in 1924, while fresh beef and veal average 9.7c. per pound in December 1923 and 8.8c. in the same month of 1924.

Of the articles originating in the United States a large proportion show higher export prices in 1924 than in 1923.

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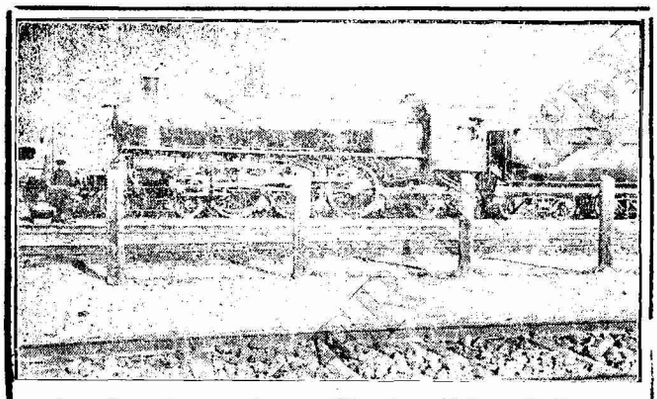

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The Week in the Far East

The situation which has arisen in the International Settlement of Shanghai overshadows in importance events in the rest of China. Indeed, the Shanghai situation is symptomatic of conditions throughout the country. With the rapid assimilation of Western learning among the younger generation, unfortunately at times more ephemeral than real, a condition has arisen analagous to that described by the Biblical phrase, "putting new wine into old bottles." The younger Chinese feel that it is an injustice to China that she should be shackled with various restrictions having their origin in conditions existing half a century ago. Their claim is that China to-day is a vastly different China than the China of fifty or sixty years ago, and in many respects it is. There has been much change in industrial life, and in theory considerable improvement in the administration of government. Unfortunately for the Chinese, however, in actual practice the actual administration of the internal affairs of China were never in a more chaotic state than at the present time.

It is with the situation as above described that the Chinese student class has challenged the foreign administration of Shanghai, for there can be no other interpretation of their teachings and their attitude. The prosperity, wealth and prestige of Shanghai have always been a standing eyesore to the Chinese generally, as its very existence has been a rebuke to Chinese inefficiency in administrative capacity. It is on its prestige as a well conducted administrative unity that the prosperity of Shanghai rests. When Westerners seventy years ago took over the administration of these few square miles there was nothing here but a marsh and a few Chinese huts. To-day secure in the substantial general justice meted out under foreign administration, well on to a million Chinese have chosen to come here and participate in the benefits, and their presence, their shrewdness, their ability and their industry, have contributed very greatly to the wealth of the place.

The student class, most of whom have littte financial or property interests at stake, would upset the system which has worked so excellently during all these years. Their claim is that they are doing nothing but petitioning. Generally stated, that may be true. The individual incidents that have occurred in which students or other Chinese have been shot down by the police always followed actual physical defiance of the police authority. The Chinese seem to have an idea that similar drastic steps would not be taken by the police authorities in other countries under similar conditions. The answer is that the executive authorities in all countries, and above all in the United States, promptly meet with force any attempt at challenging their supremacy, and that was exactly what the Chinese students in Shanghai, or at least those of them who were killed, were doing. The Municipal authorities of Shanghai have expressed themselves as absolutely determined to maintain order, to insist more firmly than ever that authority should be respected, and to meet any hostile demonstrations with bullets, not fired overhead, but point blank to kill.

The great point to be borne in mind both by Westerners and Chinese in connection with the status of Shanghai is that nothing that either the Chinese students or the Western residents here on the spot may do will have any bearing on the future status of Shanghai. It will be as a result of international agreements and negotiations that the eventual change in status will be effected. A particular point for the Chinese students to remember is that every lawless demonstration will merely defeat the object they have in view, which, openly stated, is to oust foreign executive control from Shanghai.

The really effective policy for the Chinese students to adopt is to stop worrying about the great "injustice" which they feel it is that Shanghai continues to remain under foreign control, but instead to direct their pent-up energies to improving administrative conditions in their own vast country. It was the lack of an administrative system on the part of China that would meet Western standards that brought foreign-controlled Shanghai into existence, and it will be by China bringing up her own administration to an equally high level that foreign-controlled Shanghai will cease to be. Any efforts on the part of Chinese students to avoid their own problem, and instead to resort to "direct action" are foredoomed to failure.

On the other hand it is an undoubted fact that the present incidents in Shanghai serve, for the time being at least, to crystallize Chinese sentiment on one single aim, and even though it be a bad aim, it will have the effect of stopping much of the petty squabbling that is going on among the various military factions in the country, the net result of which has been to bring Chinese administration into greater contempt than it has been at any time in history previously.

The Japanese Mill Strikes

The strikes at the Japanese cotton mills not only in Shanghai, but in North China, generally continue. In fact, the latent anti-Japanese feeling, even more pronounced than that against other foreign nationalities, was considerably awakened throughout the country by the incidents connected with the strikes, and to a certain extent the situation in Shanghai has been a development of the feeling generated in connection with the strikes.

Russo-Japanese Crisis Near

Simultaneously with the Shanghai matter, the Chinese administration has another difficult problem on hand, namely whether or not the Chinese will "knuckle under" in connection with the Soviet order to discharge all non-Soviet Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern railway. This matter is, of course, only the apparent point in dispute; the real dispute is as to the custody of funds derived from lands sold in the territory originally alloted to the Chinese Eastern when the concession was first given to the old Czarist government. At the moment the railway staff is in the position of having two contrary orders, one issued by the Chinese executive and the other by the Russian executive. "Comrade" Karakhan now insists that General Pao, the Chinese railway executive, shall be dismissed. In the meantime the Japanese are watching the situation very closely. The arrival in Tokyo of Mr. Yu Chung-han, High Adviser to Marshal Chang, accompanied by Colonel Machino, the Japanese Military Adviser, is a matter to which the Japanese press is giving great attention. The Chinese press has aleady reported troop preparations, but there is no ground for these statements. Under the Portsmouth Treaty, which Japan insisted that Soviet Russia must re-affirm in the recent Russo-Japanese Treaty, both Japan and Russia have the right to station 15 railway guards per kilometre of railway, which gives Japan the right to 17,000 men in Manchuria and Russia, to about 25,000.

Marshal Chang In Tientsin

Chinese metropolitan circles are at the moment watching with great interest the movements, doings and sayings of Marshal Chang Tso-lin who recently came down from his headquarters at Mukden, to Tientsin and vicinity, on a tour of inspection. Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Director General of Sino-Russian negotiations, met Marshal Chang on his arrival in Tientsin and although no formal announcement has been made it is understood that the developments which have arisen between China and Russia are having their earnest attention. The proposed Sino-Russian conference for nogotiating a formal treaty has, apparently, been indefinitely postponed. In the meantime Marshal Chang has expressed his determination to have the largest and best equipped aerial force in China.

Another Large Turbine Ordered for Japan

Another 35,000-kw. turbine-generator, the third so far this year, has been ordered by the Toho Electric Power Company of Japan from the International Electric Company. The last is for installation in the Nagoya station and duplicates the one ordered last year, giving that station a capacity of 70,000 kw.

The station will be shipped minus punchings. These, together with the windings, will be assembled at the destination. This same procedure was carried out with each of the other three units. Also, os in the Case of the other three a General Electric surface cooler has been ordered.

The two generators ordered earlier this year are for the Hayakawa Company, a subsidiary of the Toho Company, and will be installed at Kawasaki, Japan. They have similar ratings, except they are for 50-cycle generation.

The order was received by the I. G. E. Co. through Mitsui & Co., Tokio.

Diesel-Electric Tankers in America

Diesel-electric oil tankers now in the service of the Standard Oil Company have proved a sufficient success to cause another to be ordered, making a total of three which this concern will operate when the new tanker is put into service. The third of the trio will ply exclusively between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands.

Electrical equipment for this vessel is to be furnished by the General Electric Company of America, and will include two 245-kilowatt Diesel engine driven generators, as well as a 30-kilowatt generator, using the same shaft, to provide auxiliary energy and also for the excitation of the main generators. Propulsion power will be delivered by one 800-horsepower motor.

Aside from propulsion, electric energy will be used for deck equipment such as anchor windlass, cargo which and capstan motor apparatus.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 30. Nine Chinese were killed, many wounded, and 44 students and strike sympathizers were arrested in Shanghai when more than a thousand students and strikers from the Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai paraded on Nanking Road stormed the Louza Police Station.——Several U. S. government departments have been requested by President Coolidge to cut down expense of their respective departments.

May 31. Death toll of student's rioting in Shanghai grows to 14——Shanghai Municipal Council orders state of emergency——All Chinese stores ordered to strike by Chinese General Chamber of Commerce——Prince George of England visits Shanghai.

June 1. Continued disturbances in Shanghai as result of students rioting, strike spreads—several wounded in clashes. China and Soviet fall out regarding currency importations.—Meeting at Soviet Consulate in Shanghai makes most of the student's rioting and killing; reports are sent to Moscow.

June 2. Mr. Standley Baldwin, British Premier, publicly declares war on Socialism.——T. R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States, dies.——Peking students are fanning the flames started in Shanghai in an attempt to make it an national issue.—American trooper wounded in leg from bullet fired by Chinese in building on Nanking Road.—Shanghai strike spreads.

June 3. 100,000 workers are out in Shanghai strike——Daily newspapers may suspend publication.——Rioting causes death of 2 more Chinese in mill district.——Italian, American and British ships land marines in Shanghai.

China's Revenue and the Special Conference

In view of the widespread interest in the Special Tariff Conference provided for by the Washington Conference, to which the United States Government has already appointed its delegate in the person of Mr. Silas Hardy Strawn, a Chicago lawyer, the *Chinese Economic Bureau* has compiled the following table to show what may be expected to accrue to China's Customs reveune as a result of the 2½ per cent surtax:

Year	Amount of 5 per cent Revenue in millions	Percentage of Annual Increase due to Normal Trade Development	Revenue for 2½ per cent Increase (in millions)	Native Customs Revenue (in millions)	Total (in millions)
	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls
1920	49.8	7.2%		4 4	54.2
1921	54.5	9.4 „		4.5	59.0
1922	58.6	7.5 „	average increase in 5 years 8.6%	4.3	62.9
1923	63.5	8.3 „		4.5	68.0
1924	69.6	9.6 „		4.2	73.3
1925	75.2	8 „		4.3	79.5
1926	81.2	8 „	22.2	4 3	107.7
1927	87.7	8 „	23.9	4.3	115.9
1928	94.7	8 „	25.9	4.3	124.6
1929	102.3	8 „	27.9	4.3	134.5
1939	110.5	8 „	30.1	4.3	144.9

The following remarks explain the table:

1. The 5 per cent revenue for 1925 and later years are estimated on the basis of the revenue of 1924, with an annual increment of 8 per cent, because the average annual increase due to normal trade development for the five years—1920 to 1924—is 8.6 per cent. The 6/10 per cent is discounted, as the last two years included increase due to tariff revision.

2. The revenue from the proposed 2½ per cent increase is calculated on the basis of the import duty of 1924, with an annual increment of 8 per cent as in the case of the whole revenue. The resultant figure is halved to represent the 2½ per cent revenue. For example, the import duty of 1924 was 38.1 millions, and the increment 3 millions, totalling 41.1 millions. As the surtax is not likely to be levied in 1925, it is not calculated and inserted in the table. The 1926 import duty is again 8 per cent higher than that of 1925, making it 44.4 million, and the surtax is therefore 22.2 million taels.

3. The Native Customs Revenue does not increase regularly, 4.3 million representing the average of the last five years. All figures except percentages are in million Haikwan taels.

Note:—No attempt has been made to estimate the revenue to accrue from the additional 2½ per cent on certain luxuries, because no data are available, the resolution of the Washington Conference being merely a general instruction to the Tariff Conference.

New Books and Publications

"The Most Sacred Mountain"

T'ai Shan by Dwight C. Baker. Commerical Press, Shanghai

An exceedingly interesting and valuable book is this volume which was begun by Henry S. Leitzel, whose splendid photographs adorn these pages. Upon his untimely death it was finished by his friend Dwight Baker, of the Shantung Christian University.

It is packed full of the folk-lore and mythology of China and put in such a concrete fashion that all these old stories and sayings become very real. The compilers have drawn freely from the rich stores of material which relate to "the Most Sacred Mountain." All who are interested in China must feet deeply indebted to them for giving so much invaluable information in such as interesting and convenient form.

One is captivated with quotations from the ancient poets and with the charming old Chinese cuts, which have been used almost lavishly.

The book, of course, contains that remarkable poem by Eunice Tietjens and the Foreword by Bishop Birney is a delightful piece of poetic prose of great elegance and grace.

J. M. Y.

Heywood Broun

Sitting on the World, by Heywood Broun. G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York and London. The Knockerbocker Press 1924.

The world on which Mr. Broun is sitting is *New York World* and on it he has been sitting for several years—long enough at least to be pretty well known even to old-China-hands of the Coast. The sketches and essays which make up this volume have largely appeared in the *World*, the *Cosmopolitan*, The *American*, *Collier's Weekly* and *The Forum*. "The editors said I might use the articles again," says Mr. Broun, and this volume is the result. A good part of the material incorporated is of the type to be found in many dailies of large American cities, and the wit and humor is largely of the kind known as "typically American" which is neither to damn it with faint praise nor praise it with faint damnation, but merely to say that it is of a light, amusing, and often times shrewd, satirical and cutting type. Those who are fond of *Life* will enjoy this book; those who prefer *Punch* are advised to stick to it.

M.

"Imprint" is Interesting

The third number of "The Imprint," edited by Miss Virginia Smith Cowper, of the Chinese-American Publishing Co., contains much of interest to local book-lovers. A sketch of Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the new American Minister to China, is timely and the reminder that his scholarly work "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China 1894-1919" is available will enable serious students of the rights and obligation of the Chinese Government in relation to foreign powers during that period to obtain information drawn directly from state documents. Other books on China of particular interest at the present moment which are mentioned are "Shanghai: Its Mixed Court and Council," by A. M. Kotenev and "Protection of Trademarks, Patents, Copyrights and Trade-Names in China" by N. F. Allman. Under the caption "Courtesy and Literature," the obligation of an author to a community are discussed, the question arising from the publication of "The Painted Veil" by W. Somerset Maugham.

Digest of Trade Mark Registrations, April

The following is a list of trade marks registered or approved on six months' probation in April:—

Nationality of Applicant or Firm	*No. of Trade Marks registered*	*No. of Trade Marks approved*
Chinese	74	42
Japanese	142	24
British	60	25
American	39	9
German	84	7
Swiss	5	7
French	—	1
Russian	—	1
Total:	404	116

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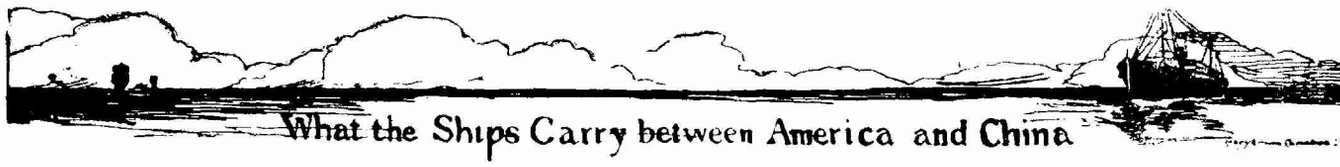

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Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	520
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Cigarettes.....	Mille.	53,000

S. S. President Van Buren, May 7,

To Baltimore:		
Bristles	Pls.	54
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	85
,, Coarse....	,,	12
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	48
To Philadelphia.		
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports, Bls. 16.	Pls.	51.38
Wool, Sheep's	,,	418
To Boston:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai, Bls. 30 ..	Pls.	100,37
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150	,,	558
Egg, Whole, Dried ...	,,	188
Feathers.....	,,	241
Hides, Cow	,,	649
Nutgalls	,,	504
Oil, Wood	,,	220
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	250,994
To Chicago:		
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	Pls.	60
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 134	,,	136,26
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	24.83
Yellow Hankow Bls. 16 ,, Yellow other Ports		15.30
Bls. 14.....	,,	14.24
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 300.....	,,	304.78
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports, Bls. 15.	,,	52.12
Antimony Regulus ...	,,	420
Brassware	,,	23
Bristles.....	,,	104
Egg, Albumen Dried...	,,	533
,, ,, Moist ..	,,	84
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	794
,, ,, Moist.....	,,	3,429
,, Whole, Dried ..	,,	416
,, Whole, Frozen ..	,,	4,168
Feathers	,,	862
Hair, Cow	,,	81
Hats, Human.....	,,	174
Hair, Horse Tails	,,	11
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	256
Intestines, Sheep's Salted.	,,	96
Oil, Wood.....	,,	431
Straw Braid, ...	,,	45
Timgstem Pre.....	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	117
Skins, Doe.....	Pcs.	15,000
,, Goat, Untanned.	,,	135,680
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls	46,107
Lace, ... Hk.	Tls.	565

S. S. Siberta Maru, May 8

To San Francisco:		
Silk Pongees. Shantung	Pls.	0.90
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	17
Feathers.....	,,	75
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	5
,, Goats' ,, ..	,,	3
To Los Angeles:		
Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	171
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	348
Feathers.....	,,	15
To New Orleans:		
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	7,200
To Philadelphia:		
Cotton Bags, Old.....	Pls.	1,192
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	10,000
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 120.....	Pls.	119.50
Yellow, Hankow 15.....	,,	14.80
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50.....	Pls.	50.70
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50.....	Pls.	50.60
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 166.....	,,	556.49
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 510	,,	2,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	5,000
,, Raccoon	,,	1,500
,, Wolf	,,	300
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	4,517

S. S. President Van Buren, May 6, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Yarn-dyed...	Yds.	1,503
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	8,145
,, Blankets.....	Pls.	9
Iron Washers.....	,,	34
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,170
Cheese.....	,,	16
Coffee Beans	,,	125
Glucose	,,	43
Indigo, Paste, Artificial 20%.....	,,	1,517
Ink, Printing.....	,,	82
Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	,,	463
Leather, Patent	Pls.	5
Milk Condensed.....	,,	900
Oakum	,,	36
Paints, Unclassed	,,	120
Paper, Writing.....	,,	103
,, Unclassed	,,	851
Prunes, Dried.....	,,	19
Raisins, Dried.....	,,	645
Sugar of Milk	,,	276
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	778
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,776
,, Prepared.....	,,	1
Chocolate	Lb.	492
Bath Tubs, Enamellen,.	Pcs.	91
Clocks.....	"	45
Lanterns.....	"	20,400
Machines, Knitting ...	,,	8
Motor-cars.....	,,	2
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Scales.....	,,	85
Truuks.....	,,	7
Tiles.....	Pcs.	2,632,000
Canned Meats	Doz.	44
" Salmons.....	,,	100
,, Sardines.....	,,	108
,, Vegetable.....	,,	50
,, Goods Unclassed	,,	214
Coffee, in Tins.....	,,	34
Steel Files, ...	,,	400
Fruits, Preserved.....	,,	47
Handkerchiefs.....	,,	878
Hats.....	,,	39
Singlets, Cotton.....	,,	146
Underwear, Cotton.....	,,	100
Shoes	Pairs.	2,591
Cigars	Mille	15
Cigarettes	,,	65,000
Paints, Unclassed.....	Galls.	2,124
Varnish	,,	420
Glass, Window, Coloured	Boxes	13
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 418.....Hk.	Tls.	26,091
Machinery	,, ,,	122,529
Treasure, Silver Bars	,, ,,	189,420

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton.—Owing to the continued decline in the American market, ours was quite lifeless, prices being about three quarters of a tael lower than last week for old crop, while the new crop positions have been keeping quite steady. The readjustment in values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the markets and a greater inclination to await developments.

From reports to hand, the weather so far has been very favorable to planting operations and it is reported that over one-third of the crop has already been planted under favorable weather conditions and all that is required from now on is good "Cotton" weather.

Under the circumstances, there is little to be said as to the outlook for price changes in the near future and a scalping market may be expected for a while. However, our market will be governed by the yarn situation, together with mill takings and progress of the world crops.

Yarn.—Meager demand from the interior coupled with the drop in the prices of raw material has led during the week to an easier market for yarn, prices having declined some Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 1.00 from last week's level.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 12.93
„ -Middling last reported....12.99
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July..... 377
Fully Good Broach, July/Aug.. 440
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 23.75 Spot.
23.02 July.
22.46 Oct.
22.65 Dec.
22.25 Jan.
22.49 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	42.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	,,	41.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	,,	41.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	,,	40.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	,,	37.50

Tone of the market:—*Easier*.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 13th	Sale Price May 20	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 20.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	101	101	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	99¾	8.05
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97-1	97⅝	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	88⅛	90	7.35
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan.....	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101½	6.84
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	76½	78¼	7.80
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	89½	89½	8.15
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	92¼	92¼	7.70
German Government S. F. Loan.	7	Oct. 15, 1949	95½	95½	7.40
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99½	10½	5.84
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	102½	101¾	5.66
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	101⅛	6.25
Swedish Government S. F. Loan.....	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99⅝	88½	5.40
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	88¼	87	4.52
. gian Government S. BelF. Loan.	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87½	96½	7.05
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	95⅜	93¾	7.40
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan...	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st. Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	91½	91½	6.60
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	97	97¼	6.25
Republic of Finland S.F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94¼	95¼	7.33
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Due to interruption of cables, this week's bond Quotations have not been received at time of going to press.

NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. will be held at the offices of Davies and Bryan, attorneys-at-law, No. 4 Hongkong Road, on Tuesday, June 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock a.m. The object of such meeting is to pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change the name of said Corporation to The Jade Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and title of this Corporation be changed from M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) **M. S. Crow,**
J. S. Potter.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 3, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After an easy market, the London price of silver has during the lass two days appreciated $\frac{5}{16}$d. for ready and forward, to 31$\frac{5}{8}$d. and 31$\frac{11}{16}$d. for these deliveriet respectively. Until Sturday our Exchange market remained quiet and rather on the easy side, notwithstanding further sales of Gold T/T by our local gold dealers. On Satuarday, the Union of Students and other influences, took it upon themselves to start trouble in Shanghai which at the time of writing bid fair to bring business and with it Banking to a temporary standstill. Our offical rates for T/T on London, followed silver will a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$d. to 3/1d. and rates generally, which for the business offering, are of a nominal character, show a rise of from $\frac{1}{4}$d. to $\frac{1}{2}$d. above the rate. It is doubtful whether there is much business doing in the home silver markets, and fortunately we are locally well supplied with silver. While the temporary dislocation of business continues, it is natural for rates of Exchange to remain firm, but the general position of silver does not appear to justify a rise in rates and the resumption of business will still find our local Gold Dealers over sold in Gold T/T, in Yen, Gold Dollars and Sterling to the entent of about £5,000,000.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 61,313,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,784,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,900,000 a decrease of $ 5,420,000.

Estimated value Tls. 89,321,000 as against Tls. 68,438,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday May 28	Friday May 29	Saturday May 30	Monday June 1	Tuesday June 2	Wednes. June 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.577	3/0½	3/0½	3/0¾		3/0¾	3/1
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 13/16		3/0 13/16	3/1 3/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0¾	3/0¾	3/1		3/1	3/1¼
T/T India	203.260	202¾	202¾	204		204	205
T/T France	1,432.692	1475	1475	1485		1485	1505
T/T N. Y.	73,971	74	74	74½		74¼	75
T/T Hong	74,168	74⅛	74⅛	74		74	73⅞
T/T Japan	56 793	56½	56½	56		56	55¼
T/T Batavia	183.192	183	183	184¼		184¼	185½
T/T Straits	77.163	77½	77½	76¾		76⅝	76¼
Bk's buying rates					BANK HOLIDAY		
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.711	3/1¾	3/1¾	3/1 7/8		3/1 7/8	3/2¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1 7/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 15/16		3/2 1/8	3/2 3/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.082	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2¼		3/2¾	3/2 5/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,508.077	1550	1550	1560		1560	1580
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.918	76	76	76½		76½	76 7/16
4m/s ,, Docs	—	76¼	76¼	76¾		76¾	76 15/16

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 28	May 29	May 30	June 1	June 2	June 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 7/16	31 5/16	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.67 7/8	G. $.67 7/8	G. $.	G.$.80	G.$. 68 1/8	G.$.68 5/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 272 70	Tls. 270 80	Tls. 279 80	HOLIDAY	Closed Tls.	CLOSED
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00		111 00	
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.10	72 75	72.875		73.25	
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%		3%	
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 1, 1925, Cause No. 2630, In re application of Margaret P. Gross for admission to the bar; on report and motion; oath administered.

" 1, " " " 2633, In re adoption of Carol Sawyer Morrison, a minor; testimony taken of E. K. Morrison; E. A. Sawyer; submitted.

" 1, " " " 2635, In re adoption of Gilfenstein minors; testimony taken of J. Gaberman; B. Gaberman; M. Gilfenstein; B. Gilfenstein; A. Gilfenstein; submitted.

" 1, " " " 2632, U. S. v. David B. Newkirk; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 1, " " " 2634, U. S. v. Joseph G. Corbett; arraignment; plea of not guilty entered; continued to June 8, 1925.

" 1, " " " 2598, Oriental Press v. Carl Crow Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; continued.

" 2, " " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; testimony taken of E. A. Eva; Dr. C. N. Davis; Yung Tse Tsing; Tseu Ching Di; Koong Sau Zung; O. G. R. Beynan; Chan Lan Ting; Tsang Mow Kwai; Dr. J. Bowen; continued to June 3, 1925.

Judgments and Orders:

May 28, 1925, Cause No. 2239, In re estate of Bernard F. Wiens, deceased; order for closing administration.

June 1, " " " 2633, In re adoption of Carol S. Morrison, a minor; decree of adoption.

" 1, " " " 2635, In re adoption of Gilfenstein minors; decree of adoption.

" 1, " " " 2632, U. S. v. David B. Newkirk; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 10, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith and Methodist Church South Mission.

" 16, " 10 " " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 27, 1925, Cause No. 2633, In re adoption of Carol S. Morrison, a minor; petition.

" 28, " " " 2239, In re estate of Bernard F. Wiens, deceased; inventory; final account; petition for closing administration; affidavit; receipts.

" 28, " " " 2634, U. S. v. Joseph G. Corbett; information.

" 28, " " " 2635, In re adoption of Gilfenstein minors; petition.

" 28, " " " 2636, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. v. Millard Publishing Company; petition; summons issued.

" 28, " " " 2590, Koo Lan Chow v. E. Bell; motion for judgment by default.

" 29, " " " 2629, Sheldon v. Sheldon; affidavit for service by publication.

" 29, " " " 2637, P. H. Tiedemann v. Oriental Industrial and Trading Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

June 1, " " " 2638, Anna B. Elliott v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.

" 1, " " " 2630, In re application of Margaret P. Gross for admission to the bar; report and motion of examining committee.

" 1, " " " 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; depositions.

" 1, " " " 2632, U. S. v. David B. Newkirk; final commitment issued.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2611
FLORA MAY CARNCROSS,	Estate No. 590
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Flora May Carncross, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 9, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY G. KESLER,
Executrix,
Chinkiang, China.

May 9, 1925.

In the United States Court of China

JOSEPHINE BENN SHELDON, Plaintiff
vs.
VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2629
Civil No. 1022
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 2, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CHINA

EILEEN P. POMROY, Plaintiff
vs.
HAROLD COLLINS POMROY, Defendant.

Cause No. 2639
Civil No. 1027
SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

HARLO HAMILTON HARDY,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, March 6, 1925

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required

In the United States Court for China

ELEANOR L. WILSON, Plaintiff
vs.
CHARLES R. WILSON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2623
Civil No. 1018
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

CHARLES R. WILSON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 7, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Except from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

WHO'S WHO
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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE *CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North	d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19.35	23 30
Nansiang	d		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 33	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow	d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 51		14 43	18 24	19 39			1.39
Wusih	d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2 38
Changchow	d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3 42
Tanyang	d	9 30	11 52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—
Chinkiang	d	10 31	12 49			14.22	17 34		18 33					5 34
Nanking	a	12 30	14.21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow	d												8 50	10 00
Hsuchowfu	d												17 08	19 48
Tsinanfu	d												2.04	5 58
Tientsin Central	a												—	—
Do	d												10 15	15 32
Tientsin East	a												—	15.42
Do	d												10 25	—
Peking	a												14 25	—

STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R		Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking	d											9 05			—
Tientsin East	a											—			—
Do	d											13 00			9.35
Tientsin Central	a											—			—
Do	d											13 20			10 06
Tsinanfu	d											21 57			19.50
Hsuchowfu	d											6 50			6 00
Pukow	a											14 38			16 02
Nanking	d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16	15	23 00
Chinkiang	d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18	27	0.52
Tanyang	d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19	26	—
Changchow	d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14.32			18.57	20	46	2 41
Wusih	d	7 20	8 22			11 59	13 02	14.07	15 33			19 43	21	52	3.53
Soochow	d	8 21	9 39			12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20 32			4.58
Nansiang	d.	10 13	11 34	13 00		14 33	16 02	17 45	18 18	18 40	20 35	—			6.26
Shanghai North	a	11 00	12 05	13 30		15.00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00			6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts	d	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23.40	1 20	Shanghai North	d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10.35	12 20	14 00	15 55	17 30	19 15	21 00	22.50	0 35
Kungwan	d.	7 10	8.40	10.10	11 50	13.30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan	d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14 06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 46
Tientungan	d.	7 16	8.46	10 16	11 56	13.36	15.30	17 12	18 55	20.40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kungwan	d.	6.12	7 42	9 12	10 47	12 32	14 13	16 07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North	a.	7.20	8 50	10.20	12 00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1 55	Woosung Forts	a.	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 10	12 55	14 40	16 30	18.10	19.55	21 40	23.30	1 10

R Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Tabe

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R.	Local
		*		*	*		*	
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	..	18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.36	..	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*7.50*	*9.20*	*13.05*	*15.25*	*17.20*	*18.3*	*19.35*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	*8.08*	*9.38*	*13.23*	*15.43*	*17.40*	*18.4*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02	..	19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19	..	20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	----	..	22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	----	..	23.20	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.06	12.50	17.05	19.10	----	..	23.35	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*					*
Zahkou..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah..... d.	..	..	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai..... d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang..... d	..	9.01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	..	21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.20*	*10.07*	*11.57*	*13.55*	*16.52*	*19.07*	..	*22.42*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8 40*	*10.25*	*12.16*	*14.15*	*17.1)*	*19.25*	..	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.37
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.3c	..	23.05

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Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.